The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3486. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Advices One Week Later by the Arabia Off Cape Race.

A Proposal of Mediation from the French Emperor.

Great Britain Declines to be a Party at the Present Time.

The Co-operation of Russia Considered Essential.

Effect of the News of the Recent Elections.

The Paris Monitour Thinks the Time for Mediation is Near at Hand.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Arabia* from Liverpool, Saturday the 15th, Queenstown 16th, passed this point at 6 o'clock this A. M., and was boarded by the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press.

The steamship *Bavaria* from New-York arrived out on the 14th.

The English Government has dissented from the French proposal for mediation.

The London *Gazette* publishes Earl RUSSELL's official reply, dated Nov. 13. It recapitulates the circular of DROUYN DE L'HUIS, proposing mediation. It recognizes the humane views and benevolent intentions of the Emperor, and *observes that the concurrence of Russia would be expressely desirable, but that up to the present time the Russian Government had not agreed to actively coöperate, although it may support the endeavors of England and France.*

The question for consideration was whether the aid proposed was allowable at the present time?

Earl RUSSELL then communicates the decision of Her Majesty as follows:

"After weighing all information received from America, the Government is led to conclude that *there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer of the Government.* Therefore he thinks it better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, *as there appears reason to hope*, it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo, any change, *this Government may then avail themselves of such change* to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

Her Majesty's Government will communicate to the French Government any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond, bearing on this important subject."

The London *Times*, editorially, observes of Earl RUSSELL's dispatche, that *his arguments have been anticipated by the public, and that this is the best proof of their soundness.*

LATEST NEWS VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

The steamship *Australasian* arrived at Queenstown this afternoon.

Earl RUSSELL's dispatch produced no effect commercially.

The *Australasian's* news of the election was received after business hours.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* says that the answers of England and Russia are an adjournment of the American question of mediation. The *Moniteur* adds: "If our information is correct, *the hesitation of England and Russia nearly reaches its limit.* The recent elections testify the progress of peace opinion, which appears likely to command majority in next Congress."

INDIA AND CHINA.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Oct. 20.

Shirtings unchanged. Twist advancing. Tea declined. Exports to date, fifty-two millions pounds. Nothing definite has been ascertained respecting the cause of or extent of the late conspiracy.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Shirtings improving. Tea firm. Silk firm and active. Stock, 12,000 bales. Export to date, 43,000 bales.

Shanghai quiet. An engagement had taken place near Rungpoo between the rebels and the American General WARD's contingent, in which WARD was killed. The rebels had arrived in great force, determined to retake Rungpoo.

A dreadful political murder has been committed in Japan. A lady and three gentlemen were attacked by Adamis and Retires on the high road. CHARLES LENNOX and —— RICHARDSON, of Shanghai, were murdered. The rest escaped. The vengeance of Foreign Powers was averted by the British Minister, whose interference in the affair caused considerable indignation.

RIO JANEIRO, Saturday, Oct. 25.

Coffee 6$700 to 7$000. Shipments, 104,700. Stock, 150,000. Bahia Sugar 2$300 to 2$400. Cotton 10$000 to 20$000. Pernambuco Sugar 4$500 to 4$600. Browns 3$300 to 3$400.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Broker's Circular reports: The sales of the week reach only 15,000 bales, including 2,500 bales to speculators, and 2,000 to exporters. The market has been dull, and East India has declined ⅛d. ℔. The sales on Friday were 2,000 bales, the market closing dull at unchanged quotations. The following are the authorized quotations.

Fair.		Middling.	
Orleans	27½d.	Orleans	23d.
Mobile	26½d.	Mobile	22d.
Uplands	25½d.	Uplands	22d.

The total Stock in Port is 286,000 bales; including 22,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.—The market for Goods and Yarns is somewhat firmer, but the tendency is still downward.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet and steady. WHEAT is slightly easier. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: FLOUR downward; quoted 23s.@28s. WHEAT easier; Red Western, 9s.@9s. 9d.; Red Southern, 9s. 9d.@10s.; White Western, 10s. 6d. @11s. 3d., White Southern, 11s. 3d. CORN has an upward tendency; Mixed, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d.; White, 31s. @32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is generally dull. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: BEEF steady. BACON declining. LARD dull at 38s.@40s. TALLOW flat at a decline of 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet, at 32s. 6d.@33s. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive. SUGAR very dull. COFFEE—No sales. RICE firmer. LINSEED has an upward tendency. LINSEED OIL easier, at 41s. COD OIL steady, at 48s. WHALE OIL quiet, at 43s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

WHEAT very dull and declined 1s.@2s. ℔ quarter. IRON firm. COFFEE quiet. SUGAR has a declining tendency. TEA steady. RICE declining. TALLOW easier at 43s. 3d. LINSEED advancing. LINSEED CAKES firm. SPERM OIL upward, quoted 88s. LINSEED OIL declining, quoted 39s. 6d. COD OIL firm at 31s. 3d. GROVER & TODD report: Provisions inactive; Resin downward and declining; common 21s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed Friday at 93⅛ for Money. Bullion in the Bank of England has declined £36,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is inactive. Illinois Central Railroad 42½@42, discount; Erie Railroad 42½@43.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of COTTON for the week, 2,750 bales. The market is flat, and the quotations nominal. Stock in port, 54,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse is heavy. Rentes, 70f. 25c.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 15—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,000 bales, the market closing dull at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 93½@93⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 42½@42, discount; Erie Railroad, 42½@43.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Movements of the Rebels on the Mississippi.

Fortifications Erecting at Port Hudson.

Immense Supplies Going Forward to the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 24.

The *Democrat* of this city, has information that the rebels are now busily at work fortifying Port Hudson, a hundred and fifty miles from New-Orleans.

The same engineer who laid out the rebel works at Vicksburgh, has just completed the plan of the fortications at Port Hudson.

Ten or twelve guns are now in position, and in two weeks from the present time Port Hudson will be as strong as Vicksburgh, and will prove a serious bar to the ascent of Rear Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet.

The rebels are now running steamboats from Port Hudson to Lake Providence, a distance of more than three hundred miles.

The rebels are also running boats on Red River, bringing immense supplies of cattle from Texas, and large quantities of salt from the new salt works on Red River, which are situated about fifty miles above its mouth.

It is stated that these works produce ten thousand bushels of salt daily, all of which is rapidly sent to the East *viâ* Vicksburgh.

One object of the fortifications at Port Hudson is to prevent the National forces from marching on these salt works.

Gen. SCHOFIELD and Staff arrived here last night. The General's health, though not fully restored, is rapidly improving.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL,

NEARLY ONE MILLION IN TREASURE.

The steamship *Ariel*, A. G. JONES, commanding, from Aspinwall on the 15th, with mails, passengers and specie, to D. B. ALLEN, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, 24th, at 2 o'clock. On the 20th inst., at 12 M., lat. 25° 25', lon. 79° 40', was boarded by gunboat *Octorara*. The *Ariel* brings $942,813 50 in specie.

The news from the Isthmus is of no importance. The report that MOSQUERA had entire possession of Antioquia, is confirmed. The Governor of Antioquia finding it was hopeless to contend against the overwhelming forces brought against the State, made propositions of submission. The lives and property of all citizens who had been in arms against MOSQUERA were to be guaranteed, and passports given to those who wished to leave. The civil war of this Republic is now about at an end, as only a small portion of the Conservative forces under ARBOLEDA, now remain in Pasto, and are in no condition to meet the combined forces of MOSQUERA.

The State election for Governor of Panama takes place on the 28th inst., when the present Provisional Governor, "DIEZ," will probably be reëlected. The National Convention has again been postponed.

Quite a large number of vessels are said to have been lost on the South Pacific Coast in the late] gale.

The United States brig *Bainbridge* arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th inst., and the United States brig *Perry* sailed thence for Key West on the 14th inst.

We are indebted to Purser WHEELER, of the *Ariel*, for prompt delivery of our news packages.

The following is the *Ariel's*

LIST OF SPECIE.

Order	$10,000	Marcus C. Hawley	$5,170
Order	2,500	M. Sederer	6,322
Louis McMurray & Co.	1,000	H. Cohn & Co.	32,000
Isaac Rich & Co.	14,000	John B. Newton & Co.	50,077
Order	28,098	Lawrence Giles & Co.	1,338
Allen McLane	11,036	Ross, Demster & Co.	4,704
P. R. R. Co.	25,205	Sutton & Co.	578
Wm. Myer & Co.	10,500	Dollner, Potter & Co.	2,271
Richard Patrick	36,600	J. F. Haywood	5,000
Newstadler Bros.	17,200	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	17,250
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	14,500	Metropolitan Bank	32,151
S. Dinkinspiel & Co.	17,500	Kirby, Byrne & Co	12,400
Baker & Morrill	18,000	J. Strauss Bro. & Co.	62,187
J. G. Parker & Son	13,000	S. & M. Goodman	10,200
J. H. Coghill	9,500	Jennings & Brewster	22,000
Rosenbaum & Friedman	10,600	Order	30,859
J. Hetler & Bro.	18,300	Frank Baker	24,100
Rosenstock & Price	15,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	303,500
Wm. Hetler & Co.	18,000	Order	2,917
Schelle & Bros.	18,000	Ross, Demster & Co.	500
		Total	$921,126

FROM ASPINWALL.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$3,000	Samuel L. Isaacs	$1,160
Wells, Fargo & Co.	992	Ribon & Munos	2,000
Cartwright & Harrison	100	Ribon & Munos	1,700
Handy & Hoadley	355	Colgate & Hoffman	1,880
M. J. De Fumarijo	1967	Total	$11,057

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[OFFICIAL.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

The President has issued the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 13, 1862.

Ordered, by the President of the United States, that the Attorney-General be charged with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," in so far as may concern the seizure, prosecution and condemnation of the estate, property and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth, sixth and seventh sections of the said act of Congress. And the Attorney-General is authorized and required to give to the Attorneys and Marshals of the United States such instructions and directions as he may find needful, and touching all such seizures, prosecutions and condemnation; and moreover, to authorize all such Attorneys and Marshals, whenever there may be reasonable ground to fear any forcible resistance to the act in the discharge of their respective duties in this behalf, to call upon any military officer in command of the forces of the United States to give them such aid, protection and support, as may be necessary to enable them safely and efficiently to discharge their respective duties; and all such commanding officers are required promptly to obey such call and to render the necessary service, as far as may be in their power, consistently with their other duties. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

In accordance with this order, the Attorney-General will shortly issue specific instructions to United States Attorneys and Marshals for carrying into effect the provisions of the act to which reference has been made.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 24.

IMPORTANT CONSULTATION.

Important interview was held to-day, in which the President, Secretary of War, Gen. HALLECK and Judge HOLT were all present.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S CASE.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. MCDOWELL met to-day and adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow, to give time for Gen. MCDOWELL's letter to the President demanding an investigation to be placed on file in the Adjutant-General's office, so as to reach the Court in due process of circumlocution. If no accuser then appears, Gen. MCDOWELL's own testimony will be admitted, and deemed to be conclusive in justification of his acts.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. PRENTISS.

Gen. PRENTISS, who is on the Court of Inquiry in the case of FITZ-JOHN PORTER, arrived in the city today with his family.

THE MAYOR OF FREDERICKSBURGH.

Mayor SLAUGHTER, of Fredericksburgh, was released about six weeks ago from the Old Capitol Prison.

WINTER QUARTERS.

Two Divisions of the Reserve Corps for the defence of Washington, commanded by Gens. CASEY and ABERCROMBIE, are now actively employed in the construction of huts outside the fortifications, to be used as Winter quarters.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

Postmaster-General BLAIR, in view of the precarious condition of the mail routes across the great plains from the Missouri River to Colorado and New-Mexico, will appoint a special agent to supervise the overland mails, and who will also discharge the duties previously pertaining to the general mail agency for Kansas and Nebraska, which is abolished.

MUSTERED OUT.

The Sturgiss Rifles, Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Body Guard, were to-day mustered out of the service at the General's request. They were never in an engagement.

RUSSIAN VICE-CONSULS.

The President has recognized ROBT. SCHULTRY as Vice-Consul of Russia for Port of New-York, and OTTO PRESSPRICK for the Port of New-Orleans.

NOTICE TO LADIES GOING SOUTH.

In answer to daily inquiries, an informal notice is again given that all applications made by ladies to go to their friends and families in the South, must be made in writing and verified by oath previous to the 16th day of December next, and each applicant must state:

First—Her name, age and residence.

Second—The date when she came within the military lines of the United States, for what purpose, and where she has since resided.

Third—The place she desires to go to, and the purpose or object thereof.

The persons to whom leave may be granted will be sent with a suitable escort, from Washington to the lines of the United States forces in Virginia, with such personal effects as shall be allowed to pass.

No person will be allowed to take more than one trunk or package of female wearing apparel, weighing not over 100 pounds, and subject to inspection; and if any contraband property is found, the party will forfeit the same and be subject to imprisonment during the war.

Applicants are also notified that immediately after the expiration of the time for making application, a list of the names of the persons to whom leave is granted will be published, and the time and place of leaving designated.

Children, if desired, will be allowed to accompany their mothers and relatives, who have parents, and take their usual wearing apparel; but the name and age of each child must be given in the application.

(Signed) L. C. TURNER,
Major and Judge Advocate.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Destruction of Tobacco by the Rebels—Gen. Lee to Hold Fredericksburgh—Sinking of the Rebel Steamer Kelsie.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 23.

Four hundred Union prisoners arrived here from City Point to-day.

The Richmond papers say that nearly a hundred thousand dollars worth of tobacco was destroyed at Fredericksburgh by the Confederates.

The same papers also say that Gen. LEE refused to treat with the Federals, and ordered all the women and children to leave the city, as he intended to hold it with his forces.

Nassau dates to the 19th inst., received in Charleston, announce the sinking of the steamer *Kelsie*, from a collision, when fifty miles from the coast.

The *Kelsie* was one of the steamers built expresaly on the River Clyde to run the blockade.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence.

The Expulsion of the French Banker, Jecker, from Mexico.

Strange Protest of the American Minister.

Spirited Reply of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Intercepted Correspondence of Jecker.

Interesting Developments—The Secret Designs of France in Mexico—Protectorate—Colonization of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—Hostility to the United States—The Jecker Bond Interest Working Everywhere—They Failed with Lorencez, but Hope to Influence Gen. Forey—Jecker's Letters Constantly Read by the Emperor, are Specially Prepared for that Purpose, &c.

The following diplomatic correspondence had its origin in the recent banishment from the City of Mexico and the Republic, by the Mexican Government, of the French subjects JUAN B. JECKER, EUGENE CLARIN, CLEMENTE A. CARRABURNE, ANTONIO BONHOMME, GUSTAVE DESARCHE CARLOS DE BARRES and ADOLFO FRISSAC, detected in active correspondence with the French army marching on the capital.

PROTEST OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

MR. MINISTER: The undersigned, members of the Diplomatic Corps, present in Mexico, have learned with regret of the arrest of various foreigners to whom the Mexican authorities have given the order to depart from the capital within forty-eight hours, and to leave the Republic.

The undersigned indulge the belief that the Mexican Government will not carry into effect a measure so extreme without having evident proofs that these foreigners have committed hostile acts against the State, and that their presence in Mexico offers some real peril.

The undersigned, in consequence, trust that the Government of the Republic will be pleased to communicate to them its final resolution, until which time they reserve such further and necessary communications as the measure referred to may require.

The undersigned have the honor to renew to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations the assurances of their high consideration.

MEXICO, Oct. 3, 1862.

(Signed) THOMAS CORWIN,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.
E. DE WAGNER,
FRANCISCO DE P. PASTOR.
AUGUST T. KINT DE RODEMBEC.
MANUEL NICOLAS CORPANCHO.
NARCISO DE FRANCISCO MARTIN.

To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic.

REPLY OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

To His Excellency Thomas Corwin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps:

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, Oct. 3, 1862.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, has received the collective note which their Excellencies, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, present in the City of Mexico, have done him the honor of directing to him under date of to-day, with reference to the order issued by the Government for the arrest of certain foreigners, their withdrawal from the capital within forty-eight hours, and their departure from the Republic.

Their Excellencies add that they indulge the belief that the General Government will not carry into effect this order without having evident proofs that these foreigners have committed hostile acts against the State, and that their presence in Mexico will be really dangerous. And finally, their Excellencies express the desire that the Government of the Republic will communicate to them its decision in this affair, reserving to themselves to make to it such further communications as may be rendered necessary by the measure in question.

The undersigned, after having received the instructions of the President, hasten to answer the points which, in the same terms employed by the Diplomatic Corps, he has just stated.

It is true that if the Government hesitated a moment as to the full conviction which it has that it has decreed this expulsion upon sufficient grounds' it would take very good care as to carrying it into effect, and in this the collective note does it but justice; but the undersigned regrets very much that the presumption of rectitude on the part of the General Government was not extended to the time when it took the step treated of, and that it should have been limited solely to the interval comprehended between the adoption of the resolution and its execution.

And, notwithstanding, that presumption *prima facie* would have been reasonable, for it is the ordinary rule of judgment which justifies the acts of legitimate governments in the exercise of their faculties, until another state of things is proved.

But the undersigned desires to pursuade himself that the omission just alluded to was not intentional and deliberate.

Entering into the merits of the affair, the undersigned has to repeat in this note what he has already had the honor to state verbally to one of the ministers with whom he has conferred privately and confidentially, with reference to this affair, that is to say: that the Federal Government upon sufficient evidence, examined in a dispassionate and lengthened council, had become profoundly convinced that the foreigners in question were by their conduct violating that neutrality which is their duty, and that for this reason their residence in the country gravely compromised the public tranquility, and was not without peril to these individuals personally.

By the Constitution and laws of Mexico, the Government of the Federation is invested at all times with the faculty of issuing passports and of causing any foreigner, not naturalized, to leave the country, whose presence shall be shown to be prejudicial to the public tranquility.

This right of the Government becomes, also, a duty under the present grave situation.

The action of the Government has to be as sudden as are serious the circumstances in which the Republic is placed, and repressing these dangers solely by measures proper in even normal times, the Government of the President has desired to prove once again, after so many times, that it exercises with moderation the right of National defence, although a war is being made upon Mexico, equally unjust in its causes, as in its measures and ends.

The final resolution of the Government, therefore, is to carry into effect the disposition to which the honorable members of the Diplomatic corps have referred.

The undersigned has pleasure in reiterating to their Excellencies the assurances of his high consideration. (Signed,)

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

NOTE FROM THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER, BARON E. DE WAGNER.

MEXICO, Oct. 2, 1862.

MR. MINISTER: I have just learned that a dozen of Frenchmen have been arrested this morning, and that orders have been issued to them to leave this capital within forty-eight hours, and to quit the Mexican territory.

The expulsion of these foreigners should not be proceeded with without the judicial proof being first given that they are really dangerous to the Republic. This measure, even if it were justified in point of public right and of existing treaties, will undoubtedly give rise to new reclamations, demands of indemnity, and new burdens upon Mexico which its friends will see with regret.

I hope, therefore, that the Government will proceed with the justice and circumspection which such a step demands, and that in any case it will present legal and irreputable proofs of the hostile acts of these foreigners and the real injury their stay in Mexico would cause.

In default of this, in view of the trust confided to me, I shall be obliged, with the most sincere regret to hold the members of the Government personally responsible for all the losses and injuries caused to the parties interested.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) E. DE WAGNER.

To His Excellency Sr. DON JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE, Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., &c., &c.

REPLY OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

To His Excellency Baron E. de Wagner, Minister Resident of Prussia, &c., &c., &c.

NATIONAL PALACE, Mexico, Oct. 6, 1862.

MR. MINISTER:—I have received the letter which your Excellency did me the honor to direct to me on the 2d inst., with reference to the French subjects who had been ordered to be arrested and to leave the capital within forty-eight hours, and to depart from the territory of the Republic; and it is very painful to me to say to you that His Excellency the President, has seen with as much surprise as displeasure, the conceptions which that letter contains. This expulsion is a purely Governmental act, having nothing to do with the judicial order, with regard to which it forms an entire exception, as is seen by the passages of the Constitution and the laws which treat of it.

The judicial proof which your Excellency asks for would be valueless, for there are no judicial proofs worthy to be called such, except those that are received and examinined in conformity with the rules of judicial proceedings; so that according to the pretensions of your Excellency, it would have been necessary to proceed to the banishment by a formal trial, in place of a proceeding purely administrative, or both courses at once; and these proceedings would be so unusual and foreign to practice that it is a waste of time to refute them. But if the design of your Excellency has not been to exact in this case a true judicial proof, but simply the intervention of the Judge to place on record the data which the Government should present to it, it is very clear that by this means the Judge would be nothing more than the blind agent of the Government, which, it appears to me, would not satisfy the desires of your Excellency.

I have to overcome a profound repugnance in having to speak of the elementary principles of administrative right, but it is necessary to say, although all the world knows it, that the means of information in Governmental practice are very different from those usual in the judicial order; that the promptness with which the resolutions in detail of the Government have to be dictated and complied with does not permit the preliminary of judicial proofs; and that when this rapidity has to be extreme, because the circumstances which demand the measure are imperative, and, finally, when it is necessary for their success that no one should know of them, or have reason to anticipate them, as precisely occurs in the case of orders of banishment, then preliminary judicial proof would be in every aspect not only incongruous, but destructive to the ends of justice.

Happily, this is not anywhere required, and a multitude of Governments banish without contradiction, and without the necessity of these strange preliminaries, such foreigners as may be found prejudicial to the public tranquillity.

While in a state of war, it would be difficult to imagine a Government of the Federation that would render illusory and vain the exercise of a faculty with which it is invested by the Constitution and laws of the country, even in times of profound peace.

Your Excellency has been pleased to add, that even the full justification for this measure would not impede the certain presentation of reclamations against the Republic, and that there would rest upon it, for this reason, burdens which would be seen with regret by its friends.

We are thankful in supposing that our friends would regret to see unjust obligations imposed upon us; but the good offices of friendship would most assuredly be better employed in assisting to prevent an act of injustice against us before exhorting us to renounce, our legitimate means of defence—that is to say, to accept another manifest injustice.

The Government has proceeded in this affair as in all, with an unimpeachable spirit of justice, and it was only after mature deliberation that it took the step now treated of; but it denies its obligation to furnish to any noe judicial proofs of the reasons upon which its resolution was based.

I have to repel most energetically the protest with which the letter of your Excellency terminates.

Your Excellency cannot cite in your support any other usage, right or reason, than the part now for some time taken by the Government of France and its agents to procure by all possible means the injury, the humiliation and the ruin of the Government of Mexico.

But neither the Emperor of the French nor your Excellency has any right whatever to refuse to recognize in the President of the Federation the representative of the Republic. Only before him are the members of this Government responsible for their acts, but not before the authority of any foreign power, be it what it may. Equally valid would it be for us to impose upon your Excellency penalties for what you may do in conformity with the power and instructions of the Government which you represent.

This is with reference to the question of right, but in passing to the question of fact, it does not in any way surprise the Mexican Government that, after so many violations of the rights of nations, there should now be committed that of refusing to consider the President and his Ministers as a moral entity, invested with the powers of the country, and acting by virtue of them; but only as a collection of private individuals to be subjected directly to the rage of the invaders of the country. This offensive threat has no other explanation than that it is designed to intimidate the Chief of the Nation and his Ministers; but in this your Excellency has been most pitifully mistaken, for the threat of an unjust attack only inspires fear in men without honor and without dignity. In vain your Excellency appeals to the trust committed to your charge for a reason in support of this unjustifiable threat. For the Government of Mexico, your Excellency has no other trust, with reference to French subjects, than that of extending to them your friendly protection; and in this trust it is impossible to find any authorization for the protest referred to, because it would be exceeding your rights, even supposing your Excellency was invested with the full diplomatic representation of France. For this reason, although with great regret on my part, I am obliged to announce to your Excellency that henceforward no proceedings of your Excellency in favor of French subjects will be taken in consideration by the Government of Mexico when your Excellency, upon commencing them, shall exceed, as in this case, the limits of your commission.

Your Excellency will be pleased to accept the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

(Signed) JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

NOTE OF BARON WAGNER RETURNED TO HIM BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

MEXICO, Oct. 9, 1862.

MR. MINISTER: I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency an extract of a petition which has just been presented to me by the house of J. B. JECKER & Co., relative to the arrest of the principal of the house.

Reserving to the latter his rights and those of his creditors, I have the honor to renew to YOUR Excellency the assurances of my high consideration. (Signed,)

E. DE WAGNER.

To His Excellency JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE, Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., &c., &c.

DOCUMENT CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE.

[Extract.]

MEXICO, Oct. 2, 1862.

May we again be permitted, Mr. Minister, to ask the benevolent attention of Your Excellency for a moment, to the grave injuries which have been inflicted upon us. Mr. JECKER is the principal of the house which bears his name, and to him belongs the direction of its affairs, not only as principal partner, but in virtue of the contract made with his creditors, who, confiding in his experience and special knowledge, had left to him the care of great enterprises and of immense interests. From the sudden arrest of Mr. JECKER will necessarily result a complete paralyzation of all of its enterprises now under way, and, as according to the mining ordinances, the mines, the labors on which are suspended, may be denounced in a very short time, the house will lose not only the immense capitals it has employed in these enterprises, but the property itself of all its mines and of all its reduction establishments.

To prevent such a disaster, it is necessary to employ in time the necessary funds, which will in future be impossible, as Mr. JECKER is no longer at the head of these works, with which he was specially charged.

The losses which will follow from this situation of affairs will be such that it is not now possible to fix a sum, however enormous; the future alone can inform us.

In the name of Mr. JECKER, in our name, in the the name of our creditors, French, English, Spanish and American, we protest against the losses and injuries caused and to be caused to us by the arrest of Mr. JECKER, reserving to ourselves our rights in full, to the end of making use of them at the proper time.

We beg your Excellency to favorably receive our petition, and we have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed,) J. B. JECKER & CO.

To His Excellency, BARON E. DE WAGNER, Minister Resident of Prussia, &c., &c., &c.

NOTE OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS RETURNING THE FOREGOING.

To His Excellency, Baron E. de Wagner, Minister Resident of Prussia, &c., &c., &c.:

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, Oct. 24, 1862.

MR. MINISTER: I have had the honor to receive the note of your Excellency, dated the 9th instant, and the copy inclosed in it of a protest directed to your Excellency by the house of JECKER & Co., with reference to the arrest of its principal partner, and I see that your Excellency, with this motive, reserves the rights of JECKER and of his creditors.

Very unpleasant is it to me, Mr. Minister, that my hopes have proved in vain of averting, by the declarations I have before had the honor of directing to your Excellency, a dispute such as that which your Excellency has raised by the note referred to.

The Government of Mexico cannot admit protest or reserve whatever of rights against such of its acts as take place in virtue of the national sovereignty.

A protest is made to protect or to acquire a right, but no one can contend that a foreigner can reclaim against the measure of his arrest and banishment, always supposing that the power by virtue of which he is made to suffer the one and the other, is conferred upon the General Government by the Constitution and laws of the Republic without other limit than its wise discretion, and not subject, consequently, to revision or to demand of responsibility.

The protest, therefore, is without foundation, and is offensive to the dignity of the Republic.

This reserve of rights, which for a favorable time are left consecrated in the protest received by your Legation, has only one explanation, and that is that in order to give them value a time is awaited when abandoning the course of pacific reclamations, which undoubtedly would be rejected for their manifest lack of reason and of justice, and even exceeding the limits which civilization has imposed upon the rights of war, reparations will be exacted from the Ministers of the present Cabinet, as your Excellency has had the boldness to pretend, on another occasion, treating of this same affair.

But if such is the idea of this protest, as everything induces the belief, the Government of Mexico has one reason the more for repelling it.

For these reasons I find it necessary, although not without grave regret, to return to your Excellency your note with the protest which your Excellency has desired to sustain in it.

Your Excellency will be pleased to accept the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

[Signed,] JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

ADDRESSED TO THE FRENCH SUBJECT, J. B. JECKER, RESIDING IN THE CITY OF MEXICO—PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

PARIS, Aug. 31, 1862.

MY DEAR UNCLE: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, dated in Mexico, the 16th of July—the delay in the arrival of which had caused me so much uneasiness—not coming to hand until four days after the receipt of the July mails, that I could not help manifesting it in my last letter of the 15th August. Yours arrived on the 17th—the delay being due, according to the *Indépendance Belge*, to a superior order, which clearly indicates the uneasiness of the Government with reference to the position of LORENCEZ. The order prescribed the suspension of the distribution of the letters from Mexico until the Cabinet of His Majesty should have fully examined its dispatches.

I have also just received your last of 27th July, at hand by way of Southampton.

Complete *statu quo*—paralyzation of affairs—inertia of LORENCEZ! Fortunately FOREY is on the way to take the direction of the war, and will be there by the beginning of the last half of September, as it is now some twelve or thirteen days since he left Europe. He aspires to a Marshalship, and will not sleep on the road.

As this packet brought scarcely any news, I have availed my self of your letter and that of JAVINA to write immediately a short article upon the refusal of JUAREZ to ratify the Prim-Doblado treaty, and I have taken care to make specially apparent the sagacity of the conduct and the correctness of the ideas of Mr. DE SALIGNY with reference to the reliability of JUAREZ and of his Government. *While Saligny is so useful to us, at is well to employ all possible means to strengthen his credit.* The journals will enlarge upon this theme from patriotism, and will contrast the triumph of his policy with the inefficiency of PAIN. In conclusion I touch lightly upon the affair of the Bonds, showing the impossibility of believing in the protests of JUAREZ against private contracts, celebrated with the solemn guarantee of the Legations, when he gives such proofs of his lack of honor. This article, I believe, will produce a salutary effect, and will attract attention, being the first to expose the Jesuitism of JUAREZ, now that the packet brings us no news whatever from Mexico.

As you do not make in your last letter any inquiries, to which I have to respond, I will embrace this opportunity to communicate to you some items of information which I think will be interesting to the House, and which I have collected with much care. I have had some difficulty in my relations with father's friends, on account of my young appearance, and they were inclined to treat me in a formal manner, but, thank Heaven, after some persistence on my part, and some careful conversations to show them how fully I was informed with reference to the business, they have given me their full confidence, and I am now in a position to be useful to the house to the utmost extent of my ability. To proceed: Your letter of the 16th July, directed to the receptor

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE CASE OF MRS. BRINSMADE.

Continuation of the Trial of Superintendent Kennedy.

Interesting Evidence of Officer Bowles and Provost-Marshal Baker.

Nobody Responsible for the Arrest and Detention of Mrs. Brinsmade—Searching Cross-Examination of Mr. Baker—A Jersey Lieutenant's Intimacy with Mrs. Brinsmade.

HOW MRS. BRINSMADE WAS "PIPED."

The trial of Police Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, on the charges preferred in the newspaper allegations in the case of MRS. BRINSMADE, was continued yesterday, at the Police Headquarters. All the Commissioners were present, and quite a number of Police Captains and others interested in the case. The first witness examined was Officer BOWLES, who was examined by Mr. BOWEN, and testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER BOWLES.

My name is Thomas Bowles; I am now employed in Washington as a Detective Police officer; I have seen the correspondence in the case of Mrs. Brinsmade.

Question—What do you know of her arrest? *Answer*—I went into the house of Squire Dunn, in Washington, and arrested that woman, with her trunk and baggage, and took her down to Col. Baker's office.

Q.—By whose authority? A.—By my authority as Assistant Provost-Marshal.

Q.—Under instructions from any person? A.—I received instructions before I left New-York.

Q.—To arrest her? A.—I received orders in these words from Sergeant Youngs; I was sent for to come to the office; I came here about 11 o'clock at night; Sergeant Youngs told me what the case was—that this woman had arrived here from New-Orleans; that from information lodged at this office that she would leave the department; and those who had lodged the information said she was a rebel spy; he gave me instructions, I presume, from Mr. Kennedy, that I should take board at the Everett House, where the lady was stopping; that it was necessary that I should go there that night, so as to have everything straight, so that I should not be suspected; I should stay as long as she stayed in the City; that I was to report to him, from time to time, how I succeeded; I reported to him several times, and upon one occasion reported that I had overheard her say, in conversation, that she was going to Buffalo, and not going to Washington; he told me if she went to Buffalo—he said he consulted Mr. Kennedy—and the answer Mr. Kennedy gave, was that I was to go where she went, but that probably she would go to Washington; that I was to "pipe" her there, and when I got her all right, so that I was sure of her, to turn her over to Colonel Baker; I went down there and executed the orders as near as I knew how; it appears a great deal of difficulty has grown out of it; I took her to Colonel Baker and told him I had made the arrest; I had arrested two other parties who had been associated with her, traveling in the cars, &c.; he said: "Well, search her, search her baggage," which was done, and nothing found against her; her uncle, Mr. Dunn, entered into a conversation with Colonel Baker; I made my statement as to what I had seen of her from the time of her arrival here; Colonel Baker requested me to go out, which I did, with her uncle, and it appears, in our absence, he had a conversation, upon which he came to this conclusion: that she should go back to New-York, and I should go back with her, and that I was to report to Mr. Kennedy; I asked what I was to say to Mr. Kennedy, and Colonel Baker said, you can tell Mr. Kennedy that you have brought Mrs. Brinsmade back, and I will write to Mr. Kennedy a full statement of the matter; he did not say anything else besides that he would write Mr. Kennedy a full statement of the matter.

Q.—Well, Sir, you came to New-York. What then? A.—I came to the Central Office, and first saw two detective officers; I think Mr. Elder was the one I talked with; I arrived about five o'clock in the morning; Elder asked what I was going to do with her? I said I did not know whether to take her to a hotel; I did not know what I had better do; he said, "there is nobody here but me, and I can't advise you one way or the other;" I revolved the matter in my own mind, and as I lived up town and intended to go home, and my interest was there, I concluded to take her to the Station-house until I could confer with Mr. Kennedy or the Captain of the Precinct; it was the Forty-seventh-street Station-house; I told the Captain what I had got; he asked whether she was to remain there; I said I did not know; he said when he went down town he would ask Mr. Kennedy in regard to what disposition to make of her; when he came back I asked whether he saw Mr. Kennedy, and he told him that I had brought her there; that Kennedy had said, "Well I do not know, you have a good large house, she will be as well off there for the little time she will stay as anywhere, take good care of her, &c.

Q.—Anything more? A.—Nothing further than that she remained there; can't say how long; I saw her there after my return from Washington; I think the Captain, when I called at the Station-house, told me she wanted to see me, and requested me to go and see her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dean—By the word "pipe" I mean a phrase in use among officers, meaning to discover persons' whereabouts, if they are suspected of doing what they should not do—secretly watching the movements of a suspected party; my impression is I arrived in Washington on the 10th of September, in the morning train; Mrs. Brinsmade left New-York alone, but on the way she was in conversation with a great many different persons; I have reason to believe that she had not company; I arrested persons on the train who had conversation with her; a Lieutenant of the Fourth New-Jersey, named Grapevine, was one; I discovered him in conversation with her, and, as soon as he arrived in Washington, discovered that he called upon her in the day time and evening; from the conversation I overheard, to which he gave a silent consent, and declarations which she made in the cars, I considered him very disloyal, as much so as I did her.

Q.—What were those expressions? A.—Calling attention to the military that she saw all along the road, and those we met at the different places we stopped, making jesting remarks, and making a comparison between them and the rebel army.

Q.—What words did she use that you considered disloyal? A.—I am not able to repeat the words.

Q.—Can your recollect one expression? A.—She said we had got to have better men than those before we whipped the South; she was talking in that way; I took the Lieutenant before Col. Baker, who discharged him; cannot tell how long he was kept; I also arrested a man named Charles Phelps—Dr. Phelps; I believe that is all; Phelps was not in the cars; I think Dr. Phelps arrived there about Tuesday; think Mrs. Brinsmade sent a message for me from Washington; I do not know who conveyed the message.

Q.—You did not arrest this Lieutenant by order of Provost-Marshal Kennedy? A.—I arrested him the same as Mrs. Brinsmade; I believed I had some judgment; I reported to Col. Baker.

Q.—Did Col. Baker advise you to arrest the Lieutenant? A.—I do not think he advised me one way or the other; I think he told me I might do as I thought best; my impression is that he did not tell me to arrest him; I should do the same thing ever again under the same circumstances; I am under no embarrassment; I will answer any question. [The last two sentences were volunteered by the witness.]

Q.—Was not your orders to report to the Provost-Marshal at Washington? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—Are there not two Provost-Marshals at Washington? A.—Yes Sir, one is Col. Doster.

Q.—What are the duties of Provost-Marshal of the War Department? A.—I am unable to define them; I am able to tell you one thing; I knew the Provost-Marshal's name; Sergeant Youngs told me his name was Baker; I knew that fact before I went.

Q.—That you were to report to Col. Baker? A.—Yes Sir, I told him that I had come there piping this woman; I told him I thought I had got a sure thing so far as loyalty was concerned; he said he would look into it, and if he could render me any assistance he would do it; he said "I think you had better wait certainly over to-morrow;" I did wait until I thought everything was ready, and then made the arrest.

Q.—While you were at Washington did you continually go to Baker's office? Did you continually report to him your progress? A.—Yes sir, when I saw him; I saw him every day; I asked him to detail a man to assist me; he said he had very few men; but he named a man, and asked if I knew him, Mr. Dugan; I told him I knew him better to be pretty sure in getting facts against her; I do not think I saw him again until night, when he came back and said he was satisfied she was there in the house that he had designated; before that, he had mentioned to me this Lieutenant whom he had seen talking to her in the cars and going to the house where she had gone; the next morning he came back and said he was very much fatigued, and asked me if I would let him have an officer; I told him I was very short of men, as there was an investigation going on in the War Department, but I told him I had a man named Dugan, from New-York, and asked if he knew him; he said he did, and told Dugan to go with him and make such investigations as he thought proper, and Dugan did go with him; occasionally Bowles stopped in my office and reported progress in the case, and detailed to me the results of his observations he told me of this Lieutenant, and of conversations that he had overheard; he also said that Mrs. Brinsmade had sent a dispatch to Phelps, asking him to come on at once; I had a conversation with Dugan on the matter, and he related to me in substance what Bowles had stated; I think it was on Sunday night that Justice Dunn and Mrs. Brinsmade were brought to my office; Officer Bowles came in and said, "I have let the matter alone as long as I thought it safe, and I have arrested her;" I asked him to take a seat; Justice Dunn seemed a little excited; Mrs. Brinsmade said she could explain everything, but not before those two, and I asked them to leave the room; they went out, and she began to tell me who she was, where she came from, why she left New-Orleans; that on account of her Union proclivities she was obliged to move across the street in New-Orleans; that Dr. Phelps had befriended her, and she desired to come North; she spoke of having relations in Troy, and said at the same time that Justice Dunn had requested her to come and spend a few weeks at his house; she asked what disposition was to be made of her, and I told her I did not know, that I knew very little about the case; I do not recollect what more there was of the conversation; I do not recollect my having any particular bearing upon the case; I sent out for Bowles and Dunn to come in; Dunn said he had never seen Mrs. Brinsmade, his niece, before in his life, although he knew her father intimately, as a very respectable gentleman; he regretted very much that this thing had happened, and asked what disposition was going to be made of her; he asked me if I had found any treasonable papers upon her; I said No, that I had not found anything; that I looked upon her as rather a giddy girl, and I supposed she had said a great deal she did not mean; she asked what disposition was to be made of her, and I told her that I did not know; I told her uncle I thought she had better be sent South; Bowles spoke up and wanted to know when she should go; I told him she had better go in the morning; she said she did not want to go away in the morning, as she wanted to see Phelps; that Phelps had one hundred dollars of her money, and she wanted to see him and get the money back; Phelps had been arrested the night before and searched; he was confined in the Old Capitol Prison; I found letters and some money, and Phelps then stated that the money did not belong to him, that it was the property of Mrs. Brinsmade, and given him to pay bills in New-York, and he had not expended it; at her request I sent her over to Willard's under the charge of Judge Lawrence, with instructions for him to get a room—a comfortable room—and take the next room to it himself and occupy it; she sent for me to come and see her; I declined to go, and sent back word that I did not want to see her; that evening she sent word again that she wished to see me particularly; I sent back the same reply; in about an hour after that as Officer Bowles and myself and some other officers were standing at my office, she shoved up her window.

Mr. BOWEN—What are you narrating all this for?

Col. Baker explained that he was telling the whole story, but said that if Mr. Bowen would ask questions he would answer them.

Q.—Did you discover anything treasonable among the papers of Mrs. Brinsmade? A.—Nothing, Sir.

Q.—In this conversation was there anything treasonable? A.—No, Sir; except that she said all her interests were with the South; she loved the South, and would die for the South.

Q.—Was there anything treasonable? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you order her arrest? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you give any instructions to Bowles in regard to her? A.—I told Bowles he had better take her back to New-York.

Q.—Did you give any instructions? A.—No further than to suggest that he had better take her back to New-York.

Q.—What disposition was to be made of her there? A.—I said that in my opinion she ought to go to New-Orleans; I stated that I would write to Mr. Kennedy.

Q.—Was any report of this case made to the Secretary of War? A.—I made a verbal report.

Q.—What was the verbal report? A.—I merely told what had been done by Officer Bowles and one of my officers.

Q.—When did you make that report? A.—I made it while Bowles was there—before she was arrested.

Q.—Did you receive any instructions from Mr. Watson to make the arrest? A.—Not a word; he said that it was nothing that we had anything to do with; he had no official knowledge of it.

Q.—That was all the official conversation you had with any officer of the War Department? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did I understand you to say that she was not arrested by your order? A.—She was not held by my authority; my Deputy had her in charge at Willard's.

Q.—Was she not under arrest then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By whose authority? A.—By Bowles.

Q.—And your Deputy? A.—I detailed him at Bowles' request.

Q.—Whenshe was at the hotel was she then under arrest? What disposition was made of her the next day? A.—There was no disposition made.

To Mr. Dean—I left here to go to Washington on leave of absence; I went because I got better pay, and because I thought there was a chance by-and-bye to better myself; I am acting as a Government detective officer under Col. Baker; I arrived at Washington about the 10th of October, and got back about the 25th of September; all of the transactions I have named took place between those dates; after that I was in Washington; after I got back to Washington, I had no conversation with Baker on the subject for several days; I do not know whether he received a communication from here in reference to her; he came to New-York; I do not know how long after; when he returned I knew Mrs. Brinsmade was still confined; I heard it from others in the office; I think a deputy; I did not speak to Col. Baker about it.

The witness here identified the following letter from Baker to Superintendent Kennedy:

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1862. }

John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, New-York:

SIR: In the case of Mrs. A. A. Brinsmade, arrested in this city some time since, by Officer Bowles, of your force, and Dugan, attached to my department, I beg to say that the Hon Secretary of War informs me that the arrest was unwarranted, and that there was no authority by which she can be sent to New-Orleans.

I am, Sir, with much respect, your ob't serv't,
L. C. BAKER,
Provost-Marshal War Department.

Q.—Was it Col. Baker's recommendation then that she be sent back on the first steamer from New-York, and did you so report here? A.—I was not authorized to report that; Col. Baker said he would write to Mr. Kennedy.

Q.—After her arrest, did you accompany her to the old Capitol Prison? A.—No, Sir, I never saw her in Washington after her arrest, until I saw her in the cars coming to New-York; Col. Baker's Deputy had her in charge, and had taken her to the depôt; no one accompanied us from Washington to New-York; I found when I got here she had friends; a man named Coles went up in the carriage with us from the cars; there were two others, whom I did not know; Coles did not accompany me from Washington; I do not know that he was employed by Col. Baker; he did not express it to me.

Cross-examined by Gen. Bowen.—The Lieut. Grapevine was in conversation with her, talking about politics, soldiers, secesh, and those things; she talked very loud, and he very low; I could hear what both said; I sat sometimes in front, and sometimes behind; I did not think the Lieutenant the right man to hold a commission in the United States Army.

Q.—Were his remarks treasonable? A.—I cannot say they were especially; I arrested him after we got to Washington on account of his frequent visits to her, two or three times in the day, and once in the evening; he went out to walk with her; I saw them in the street; I did not arrest him because of this conversation in the cars; I arrested him two or three days after I got to Washington; I do not know that Col. Baker gave me orders to arrest him; I supposed I was acting as Assistant Provost-Marshal, under Kennedy; I talked with Col. Baker about it, and told him how the evidence looked, and he seemed to consent, and think as I did.

Q.—Then you acted supposing you had authority from Baker in arresting Lieut. Grapevine? A.—I should think Baker gave me authority to act—he did not tell me not to do it.

Re-examined by Mr. Dean—I never knew that there was always an Inspector or Sergeant in charge here day and night.

Q.—Did you have the same orders to arrest Mrs. Brinsmade that you had to arrest the Lieutenant? A.—I did not know I was to arrest Mrs. Brinsmade; when I told the Lieutenant my business, and that I thought he ought to be arrested too, he said he could show that he had no complicity with treason, and would rather than not go down and see Col. Baker.

Q.—Under whose orders did you arrest him? I suppose the same as you had to arrest Mrs. Brinsmade? A.—No, Sir, I suppose I was acting under Mr. Kennedy under my authority as Assistant Provost-Marshal; I arrested Mr. Phelps after Mrs. Brinsmade was arrested; I think the next day.

TESTIMONY OF COL. L. C. BAKER.

Examined by Mr. Bowen—My name is Lafayette Baker; I am Provost-Marshal.

Q.—What do you know about the arrest of Mrs. Brinsmade, alluded to in the correspondence before you? A.—I know very little about the case; I merely know that Bowles called upon me one Sunday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, and said that he had been sent by Mr. Kennedy, to use his own words, to "pipe" a lady from New-York to Washington, and that he was ordered to report to me; he related to me the facts as he has detailed them in substance here, that she was a spy from New-Orleans, and entered quite fully into the case; I then asked where she was; he said he did not know positively, but thought he could point out the house to me; it being Sunday morning, there were few officers about; I went with him, and he pointed out the house to me where he thought she was; I told him he had better

...Broadway and Eighth-avenue, to regulate the ... Which was referred to the Committee on ... Provided the same be done ... the words following, viz.: "Provided the same be done within ninety days;" and as amended, adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Petition of citizens on Roads, with resolution that ... be ordered on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, be... the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, be ... feet wide, between Second and Third Avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution of Board ... that permission be given to R. B. Cudlipp to regulate and grade Sixty-ninth-street to the centre there... between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, in accordance with the grade lines of said street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the cost thereof to be paid by said Cudlipp.

(By Board of Councilmen, resolution amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "Provided the same be done within ninety days after the passage of this resolution," and as amended adopted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Subsequently, Alderman Allen moved that such reference be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Fourteenth-street, between University-place and ... be ordered to be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, half at the expense of the City, and the other half at the expense of the property-owners.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that ... gutter stones be laid in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A, and sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to lay Croton water mains in East Fifteenth-street, between Avenues B and C, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolutions that the salaries of the caulkers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, and the salary of the laborers in said Department be increased to the sum of one dollar and seventy cents per day, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution by the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that ... twenty-fourth-street be remembered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem declared that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, twenty-fifth instant, at five o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Nov. 24, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Repper—

Petition of the Trustees of the German Dispensaries of the City of New-York for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charitable Institutions.

By the President—

Petition of Charles B. Hart, for permission to place a bay window from the second story of the front of house number Three hundred and seventy-eight Fifth-avenue.

In communication Thirtieth the President offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to Charles B. Hart, to place a bay window, upon the second story of the front of his house, number Three hundred and seventy-eight Fifth-avenue, in this City, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Petition of Francis Felix, to have illegal assessment money refunded (paid on land taken for the Central Park.)

Which was referred to Comptroller with power by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—13.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Orton, Ross—3.

By Councilman Barney—

Petition of Hermann Knubel, to have illegal assessment money refunded (paid on land taken for the Central Park.)

Which was referred to Comptroller with power by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—13.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Orton, Ross—3.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of Dr. G. Wolff, to be paid for certain services rendered at the request of citizens of the Seventeenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Committee on Police.

By Councilman Babcock—

Petition of owners of property on Fifty-seventh-street, east of Third-avenue, that the grade of the street between Second and Third avenues, be altered to make one continuous descent, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Brice—

Petition of Wm. D. F. Manice and others to extend sidewalk of the northerly side of Thirty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, seven feet beyond the present line of the curbstone.

In connection therewith Councilman Brice offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That permission be granted to William D. F. Manice and Edward Manice to extend the sidewalk of the northerly side of Thirty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, to a distance of seven feet beyond the present line of the curbstone, to be set and the sidewalk flagged at their expense.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Petition of Addison Brown and others, to remit assessment on regulating, &c., of Fifty-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have gas lamps set in Fifty-second-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William K. Peyton, number two hundred and seventy-four Pearl-street, to keep goods in front of his store as above, provided the same does not extend beyond the stoop line.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Orton—

Resolved, That the use of this chamber be and the same is hereby granted to one of the Justices of the Superior Court, for the purpose of holding a Special Term, without Jury, for the month of December.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Hogan was here called to the chair.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, that the necessary lots on the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, extending from the schoolhouse on Fifty-first-street to the church building on Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street; on the southeasterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street; on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; also, south side of Fifty-third-street between Lexington and Fourth avenues; and in Fifty-second-street, both sides, between Third and Lexington avenues, except those already done, be fenced under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health Subsequently, Councilman Snyder moved that such reference be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the hour of meeting for the Stated Sessions of this Board be, and it is hereby changed from five o'clock P. M. to four o'clock P. M.

Councilman Lent moved that the resolution lay upon the table.

Which was lost.

Councilman Snyder moved that the resolution be amended by striking therefrom the word "four," and inserting in lieu thereof the hour of "two."

Which was lost.

And the resolution was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Lent moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Thursday, December fourth.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the former report of same Committee in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine for the use of Engine Company Number One, to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company Number Twenty-six or Engine Company Number Thirty-three.

(In Board of Councilmen, November ten, resolution amended by striking therefrom the words "to be similar to the ones now in use by Engine Company Number Twenty-six or Engine Company Number Thirty-three.")

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

Councilman Snyder moved that the paper be laid over.

Which was lost.

And the paper was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Keech, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder—9.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President—7.

Councilman Brice moved that the above vote be reconsidered and the paper postponed.

Which was carried.

Subsequently Councilman Brice moved that the paper be again considered.

Which was carried.

And the same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Orton, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—14.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross—2.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Jennings, for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for damage sustained by said Jennings in consequence of a fire adjoining his premises in Ninety-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jonathan Latter, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property following and for regulating Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth streets:

Map number thirty, block number two hundred and thirty-two, Ward number thirty-three, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—J. Bambrick.

Map number one hundred and fifty-nine, block number two hundred and thirty-one, Ward number two, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Ellis Barlow.

Map number thirty-four, block number two hundred and thirty-two, Ward number thirty, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Ellis Barlow.

Map number thirty-four, block number two hundred and thirty-two, Ward number thirty-four, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Peter Smith.

Map number one hundred and fifty-six, block number one hundred and eighty-six, Ward number sixty-four, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John F. Fiasche.

Map number one hundred and fifty-eight, block number one hundred and eighty-six, Ward number sixty-three, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John F. Fiasche.

Map number thirty-two, block number two hundred and fifty-two, Ward number thirty-five, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John H. Cornett.

Confirmed July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over,

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that the carriageway of Coenties-slip, from the northerly line of Front-street to South-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and at the expense of the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Lockwood Bros. & Underhill for the sum of one hundred dollars for the transportation, in August last, from New-Orleans to this City of the remains of Brigadier-General Williams, accompanied by two of his former servants.

(In Board of Councilmen November one lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Councilman Jones moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Subsequently Councilman Orton moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the above resolution.

Which was carried, and the same was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—15.

Negative—Councilman Gross—1.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Lent (introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Geo. T. Roome, Jr., for the sum of three hundred dollars, for services to the Special Committee to the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, separate and distinct from his regular duties.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Senior for the sum of seventy-nine dollars, to pay expenses incurred in the funeral of the late Brigadier-General Williams.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—16.

Resolution, that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—16.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sidewalks in Leonard and Church streets, extending from the southeast corner of said streets, where out of repair, be regulated and flagged, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—16.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Charlock, for the sum of $325, said amount being in full for loss of horse, and the damages consequent thereon.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Brice—9.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder—7.

Which was subsequently recommitted and postponed.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution, that the low and sunken lots on the north side of Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Jones, Gross, Webster, Hazelton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice—16.

Resolution, That Greene-street, from Amity to Eighth-street, be hereafter known as Winthrop-place.

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Alderman, that the house now jointly occupied by Hook and Ladder Company number Ten and Engine Company number Forty-five be altered for the use of Engine Company number Forty-five, said house having been set apart for the use of said Company, and the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals therefor.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a location for Engine Company number Eighteen, to be within the following boundaries: Sixth-avenue, Eighth-avenue, and Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Snyder moved to take from the file resolution proposing to change the name of a portion of Seventh-avenue to Central-avenue.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, fourth of December, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—No. 53, non-enumerated—Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3547, 1909, 1980, 3181, 1863, 2325, 3553, 3563, 3565, 3567, 3569, 3571, 3575, 3583, 3585, 3587, 3589, 3593, 3595, 3597. *Part II.*—Nos. 2988, 2788, 2618, 2552, 1018, 2736, 3220, 344, 394, 2328, 3820, 3920, 3922, 3924, 3926, 3928, 3930, 3932, 3934, 3936.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 317, 272, 357, 387, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 987, 3047, 1245, 3091½, 2297, 3015, 3041, 2610½, 3145, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3129. *Part II.*—Nos. 1856, 1854, 292, 2520, 978, 562, 2752, 2754, 2756, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned till Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1862. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 24, 1862.

$1,800	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	104	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	104½	
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	92¾	
22,000	U.S. 6s. 1 yr. Certf.	98	
2,000	U. S. Dem. N's	124⅜	
600	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	104¾	
2,000	Ill. Can. Reg. B.	99¾	
1,000	Ill. War Loan	103	
6,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	115	
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54	
5,000	do	b60	54¾
1,000	Virginia St. 6s		62⅜
10,000	Missouri St. 6s		52
1,000	Mo. St. 6s, 1ss. to H. & St J. ex-cou		73
3,600	B. N. Y. & E. 1st m.		98
4,500	Mich. S. 2d m.		93
8,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. Pf.		79
15,000	A. & T. H. Inc. bds.		57
20,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d m.		34
5,000	do	b30	34¾
13,000	Tol. & W. 2d mtg.		81
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.		106⅜
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.		71¾
38	Manhattan Bank		129
133	Am. Ex. Bank		98
40	Commonwealth B'k		87
32	Merch'ts' Ex. B'k		93
15,000	American Gold	b30	130⅜
25,000	do	b60	130⅜
5,000	do	b30	130¾
1,000	do	s45	130
550	Penn. Coal Co		110
30	Cum. Coal Pref		135
10	Pacific M. S. Co		120⅜
150	do		120¾
100	do	b30	121
24	do		120⅝
10	N. Y. Cen. R.		102¾
50	do	s10	102⅞
150	do		103
50	do	b60	103⅛
600	Erie Railway		62⅜
800	do		62⅜
300	do	b30	62⅜
10	Chic., B. & Q. R.		87
200	Erie Railway Pref.		91⅞
500	do		91⅞
50	do	b10	91⅞
100	do		91¾
100	Hud. R. R'd	s60	74
1200	Harlem Railroad		22⅜
450	do		22⅝
300	do		22⅜
600	Harlem R. Pref.		51¾
200	do	b10	52
50	do		51¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.	b30	85¾
600	do		86¼
200	do	b30	83¾
100	do	b10	83½
50	do		83¾
39	Panama Railroad		158
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		80½
300	do	s30	80
450	do		80
600	do	b30	80
150	do		79⅝
200	do	s30	79¾
350	do	s30	79¾
500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b3	40¾
200	do	b30	40¾
21	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.		137½
100	Gal. & Chi. R.		81½
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		67¼
100	do		67¾
200	do	s60	67¾
200	do		67¾
100	do		67¾
20	Chic. & Rock I. R.		80
50	do	s60	80
100	do		80¾
50	do	b30	80¾
100	do	b30	80¾
12	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.		53
100	Rome & Wa. R.		82½
10	Cin. Ham. & D. R.		112¼
25	Nor. & Wor. R.		74

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.		104
5,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Cou.		104½
2,000	U. S. Dem. N's		124⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.		98
15,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes		104¾
3,000	A. & T. H. Inc. B.		57
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M		34
10,000	do	b30	34¼
8,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f.		103¾
8,000	Hud. R. 3d M.		101½
3,000	Ch. & N. W. Ast B.		61
5,000	do		61¾
10,000	Amer. Gold	s30	130¾
45,000	do		130⅝
10,000	do		130⅜
10,000	do	b10	130¼
55,000	do	s30	130
2,600	do		130⅛
10,000	do	b30	130¼
40	Am. Ex. Bank		98
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.		13¼
150	Pa. Mail S. Co.		120½
5	do		120¾
10	Erie Railway		62¾
100	do		62¾
900	Harlem R. R.		22⅜
1200	do		22¾
200	do	b30	22¾
100	Harlem R. Pref.		52¼
50	do		52¾
400	do		52¾
200	do		52¾
500	do	b30	53¼
500	do		68¾
100	Reading R. R.		76¾
300	do		76¾
50	do		77
100	Mich. Cen. R.	b30	85¾
600	do		86¼
100	do	b30	83¾
1	do	b30	89¾
50	M. S. & N. I. R.		40
400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		79½
400	do		79¾
5000	Ill. Cen. Can'd B. S.		66
27	Clev. & Pitts. R.		40¾
700	do		40¾
250	do		40¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R.		81¾
150	do	b30	81¾

MONDAY, Nov. 24—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 15:

Decrease in Loans	$2,197,286
Decrease in Specie	1,238,731
Decrease in Circulation	36,965
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	6,787,941

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 22, 1862.	Nov. 15, 1862.	Nov. 15, 1862.
Capital	$60,050,000	$59,128,000	$59,128,000
Loans	183,460,376	176,589,397	178,786,683
Specie	41,609,063	38,110,216	39,348,947
Circulation	8,605,895	9,804,026	9,840,991
Gross Deposits	153,631,592	193,747,124	203,148,942
Exchanged	20,272,238	36,468,461	39,082,338
Undrawn	133,359,354	157,278,663	164,066,604
In Sub-Treasury	8,168,250	24,725,961	16,526,296

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $380,000 on account of the 7.30 ₱ cent. awards; $142,000 for Customs, and over $200,000 on account of the 5-20 year 6 ₱ cent. Loan.

The recovery and advance in the Stock Market, noted at the close of business on Saturday, was well maintained at the early Board to-day, and a large general business was done. Between the Boards, the inclination of the dealings was rather to dullness, but on the meeting of the Second Board, a strong demand was again manifested on Governments, and on Harlem and several of the Western Roads. At the same time, the transactions were heavy in amount in American Gold Coin, the sellers pressing their offers at 130⅜@⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. cash, and 130 seller's option 30 days. The turn in the market for Money is in favor of the upward movement on Government Securities and the Share list, while the receipt of another California remittance is against an advance in Gold, for the moment. There is much discussion on the Street in reference to the course of financial affairs before Congress at the approaching Session, but the rumor obtains that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, if not the Secretary of the Treasury himself, will favor a further authority for the issue of United States Notes of lawful tender. Popular opinion on the subject has undergone a rapid change since the practical experience of last week of the extreme scarcity of these Notes at the Money centres of the country, and the inadequate supply to the actual demand and preference for them throughout the North and West.

Late in the afternoon the market was firm on the Share list and steady on Government Stocks, and continued weak on Gold:

United States 6s, 1881	104¾	Missouris	52
Treas. 7.30 ₱ Cents	104¾	Tennessees	54
U. S. Notes, C. House	124⅜	Harlem	22⅝
Am. Gold Coin	130¾	Illinois Central	76¾
New-York Central	102¾	Toledo	68¾
Erie	62¾	Pittsburgh	42
Erie Preferred	92	Rock Island	80¼
Hudson	74½	Galena	81¾
Michigan Central	89¾	Pacific	120¾
Michigan Southern	40	Panama	158
Michigan Guaranteed	83	Harlem Preferred	53¼

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107¾	Chatham	88
Manhattan	128	Bank of the Republic	99
Merchants'	103	Irving	76
Union	105	Metropolitan	103
Phœnix	103	Citizens'	100
Tradesmen's	100	Grocers'	88½
Butchers' & Drovers'	119	East River	93
National	95	Market	97
Merchants' Exchange	93	Continental	90
Commerce	98¾	Marine	120
Mechanics' B'king Ass'n	90	Commonwealth	87
Broadway	140	Importers' & Traders'	102
American Exchange	98		

And the following for the Railway mortgages, which are generally firmer than on Saturday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s Subsct'n.	100	Chi. & N.W. first Ass.	61¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	105¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	34
Erie seconds, '79	112	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	50
Erie thirds, '83	106¾	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Erie fourths, '80	101	Del. Lac. & W. seconds	109
Hudson thirds '75	101½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	97¾
Hudson, con., '67	95	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81
Harlem firsts, '59-'73	109½	Galena & Chi. firsts	108
Harlem third '68	99	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext'd	108
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '66-72	110	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. firsts	114	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	111
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	93½	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103
N. Ind. & Goshen L. '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	106
Mich. So. & N. Ins. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	92¾
St. L., Alt. & T. H. 1sts	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	71¾
T. H. & Ind. 2ds pref.	79	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
Chi. & N. W. G. B. ex.	85	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Chi. & N. W. appleton	87	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	72

We have received the following important correction in the Import entries for October from the Statistical Bureau of the New-York Custom-house:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24.

The Foreign Dutiable Import item for October should have been $8,462,554, instead of $18,462,554, as erroneously furnished you. Be so good as to correct your tables, and oblige, &c.

The above error, we understand, occurred in transcribing the report for the Associated Press from the books of the Auditor. The difference being so large as *ten millions* in value, we republish below our table of Friday last, and also our weekly summary of yesterday corrected:

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in the month of October, were:

In dutiable goods, consumption direct	$ 8,462,554
In dutiable goods, warehoused	3,689,806
In free goods	1,004,870
Total entered in October	$13,157,230
Against entries in October, 1861	7,884,413
Increased Importation	$ 5,272,817

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1862. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1861. From Jan. 1.
January	$12,457,000		$19,565,000
February	13,810,000		14,068,000
March	18,631,000		12,658,000
April	13,827,000		12,933,000
May	14,138,000		11,462,000
June	12,276,000		7,263,000
July	20,134,000		7,942,000
August	14,212,000		7,836,000
September	18.027,000		6,074,000
October	23,157,000		7,884,000
Total 10 months	$160,668,000		$107,685,000
Foreign Specie	1,203,000		35,826,000

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of $1,203,000 in Specie, for ten months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1862	$150,668,000
Add three weeks in November	7,291,078
Total to date, 1862	$157,979,078
Against same time, 1861	112,987,672
Increase since Jan. 1	$44,991,406

The Michigan Central Railroad Company earned the first two weeks in November, 1862 $148,998
First two weeks in November, 1861 116,077
Gain in two weeks $32,921

The following shows the earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the past six months, ending Nov. 30, being the first half of their present fiscal year:

	1861.	1862.
June	$133,619	$174,101
July	123,377	172,189
August	144,982	216,624
September	236,845	295,956
October	307,332	329,369
November	242,089 Est'd	309,000
Totals	$1,188,244	$1,490,139
1861		1,188,244
Gained over last year		$301,895

Being equal to a dividend of about 5 ₱ cent. on the capital stock of $6,057,000.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $1,074,854, including $142,000 for Customs; payments, $737,205; balance, $25,062,609.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Circulation. Nov. 22.	Circulation. Nov. 15.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 22.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 15.
Bk. of New-York	401,281	410,402	6,535,916	6,608,739
Manhattan Co	76,708	77,017	6,329,115	6,695,854
Merchants' Bank	251,719	247,525	7,051,615	7,536,325
Mechanics' Bank	347,355	343,124	3,340,525	3,836,162
Union Bank	161,793	171,857	4,195,532	4,776,252
Bank of America	38,798	39,285	11,156,570	11,416,546
Phœnix Bank	75,443	76,443	3,830,625	4,127,941
City Bank			4,994,123	5,137,268
Tradesmen's Bank	287,690	285,851	1,812,216	1,828,695
Fulton Bank	208,294	217,079	2,155,588	2,086,354
Chemical Bank	61,235	62,612	6,747,894	6,964,112
Merch. Exch. Bk.	156,371	157,057	1,801,238	1,766,861
National Bank	124,863	131,745	1,635,038	1,627,724
Butch. & Drov. Bk	317,066	316,490	1,779,201	1,819,450
Mech. & Trad. Bk	186,458	183,294	1,176,426	1,186,226
Greenwich Bank	128,377	131,976	577,702	554,910
Leather Man. Bk	282,703	283,956	2,189,760	2,105,749
Seventh Ward Bk	118,383	126,099	1,232,875	1,216,672
Bk. St. New-York	262,116	270,324	4,981,769	4,998,413
Am. Exchange Bk	257,531	320,574	7,559,906	7,723,381
Bk. of Commerce	1,715	1,715	8,884,490	10,038,328
Broadway Bank	321,640	327,137	4,905,151	4,980,291
Ocean Bank	97,032	97,106	1,941,259	2,072,320
Mercantile Bank	6,377	6,377	3,554,668	3,597,883
Pacific Bank	103,756	99,028	1,372,117	1,419,969
Bank of Republic	229,077	240,240	4,671,699	4,823,668
Chatham Bank	37,174	38,338	765,566	771,196
People's Bank	104,395	104,761	790,190	748,993
Bank of N. Am	182,189	181,769	1,870,170	1,856,822
Hanover Bank	174,732	175,174	1,305,243	1,448,610
Irving Bank	124,069	124,930	827,782	878,904
Metropolitan Bk	401,966	376,109	8,402,314	8,631,320
Citizen's Bank	181,479	181,514	730,789	789,823
Nassau Bank	13,166	13,492	2,144,025	2,147,762
Market Bank	268,333	268,825	1,594,063	1,622,838
St. Nicholas Bank	199,152	198,210	1,123,519	1,200,927
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,137,166	3,133,833	233,638	242,030
Corn Exch. Bank	2,877,592	2,826,762	312,626	344,451
Continental Bank	3,861,983	4,063,399	301,969	303,675
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,314,927	1,548,701	248,656	256,754
Oriental Bank	678,109	686,540	73,165	77,679
Marine Bank	1,907,974	1,849,075	315,081	376,258
Atlantic Bank	863,220	905,309	89,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

IRVING HALL—ORGAN PIANIST.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—ALL HALLOW EVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CEN. NUTT, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVERTE, on UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

PAIRACH OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued an order directing that the Attorney-General be charged with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings under the Confiscation Act, and authorizing him to call upon the military authorities to aid him in carrying out its provisions.

Our latest advices from the Army of the Potomac are to Sunday evening, at which time the bombardment of Fredericksburgh had not commenced. During Saturday night, the enemy's earthworks were somewhat extended, but no additional guns were visible.

Our advices from Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters are to the effect that the entire Northern portion of Virginia has been abandoned by the rebels, and there are now only a few of WHITE'S guerrillas roaming about Leesburgh, Mount Gilead, Martinsburgh and vicinity. JACKSON has gone toward Richmond.

Information has been received from the Lower Mississippi that the rebels are busily at work fortifying Port Hudson, about a hundred and fifty miles above New-Orleans. It will be recollected that our New-Orleans correspondent some time ago suggested the probability that they would do so. The same engineer who designed the works at Vicksburgh has completed the fortifications at Port Hudson, and ten or twelve guns are already in position. Between this point and Vicksburgh an important rebel task is now being carried on—steamers being run on Red River, bringing down immense supplies of cattle from Texas, and large quantities of salt from new salt works on the Red River, about fifty miles above its mouth, which are said to produce ten thousand bushels of salt daily (!)

The Chicago *Journal* understands that the following is the position of the army in Southwest Tennessee and North Mississippi: Gen. GRANT is with the centre, between Lagrange and the Cold Water; Gen. C. S. HAMILTON, near Holly Springs; Gen. SHERMAN at Davis' Bridge, southeast of Memphis. Gen. HURLBERT is at Memphis, in temporary command of the post. The enemy has been concentrating a very considerable force at Jackson, Miss., under PEMBERTON. Our army has been and is being strengthened, to what extent and by whom it is hardly proper to state. The *Journal* does not anticipate a battle north of Jackson, Miss., although the rebels may make a stand at Tallahatchie Bridge, 17 miles south of Holly Springs.

The Cincinnati correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs the following items under date Nov. 20. Some of the statements hardly seem probable. He writes: "Official information received here announces that Gen. POPE has been ordered to St. Louis from St. Paul; probably to relieve Gen. CURTIS. Gen. MCCLERNAND'S grand Mississippi army will be divided into three *corps d'armée*. Major-Gen. SUMNER will command the right wing, Major-Gen. WALLACE the centre, and Major-Gen. GRANGER the left wing. His army will be organized and ready to move about the 5th of December. Gen. COX, in the Kanawha Valley, is concentrating his troops now that the enemy have entirely disappeared, and is making preparations to go into Winter quarters. Gauley will be the point selected. Gen. WRIGHT'S departure for the field has been delayed, but will certainly take place early next week. His successor to command the Department of Ohio has not yet been named.

The Memphis *Appeal* states that a citizen of Memphis recently crossed both lines, bearing a proposition from Gen. SHERMAN to Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON, looking to an unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi by United States freighting and passenger boats, in consideration for which the families of Southern men in Memphis were not to be disturbed by National authorities. The *Appeal* bitterly opposes the proposition.

Tennessee money was selling at a premium of seven per cent. over greenbacks in Memphis on the 15th inst.

Hon. ANDREW FLESHER, Senator from Jackson County, Western Virginia, has arrived in Wheeling, and reports that Gen. ECHOLS benefitted that section of the country by taking off with him when his army retreated a number of the warmest secession sympathizers. Two full companies were enlisted for his army, and it is hoped that they are gone never to return.

By order of Gen. WRIGHT, certain citizens of Covington, Ky., who were supposed to be disloyal, were taxed, a few weeks ago, to meet the expenses incurred in erecting works for the defence of the city. While the assessment notices were being served, and before more than a few hundred dollars had been collected, an order came to suspend the assessments, and a few days ago, Col. SIPES, who had the matter in charge, was directed to refund the amounts collected by him, which he accordingly did, to the various parties who paid them. The cause of this change in policy on the part of Gen. WRIGHT has not transpired.

Gen. DIX, on Friday last, ordered a reconnoissance up the Peninsula, which reached the Chickahominy and a portion of the old battle-ground. The troops which took part in it took prisoners all the rebels they saw, and procured some valuable information.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Arabia* passed Cape Race yesterday morning, and her advices, which are one week later, are telegraphed. By this arrival we receive the important intelligence that the Emperor NAPOLEON has made a proposal for mediation between the belligerents in the United States to the British Government, but that the latter has declined to become a party. Earl RUSSELL'S official reply to the proposition, dated the 13th inst., is published in the London *Gazette*. It recognizes the humane views and benevolent intentions of the Emperor, but observes that the concurrence of Russia, expressly desirable, had not been obtained; and after weighing all the information obtained from America, the Government concludes there is no ground at the present time

[illegible] A. TAYLOR was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

The Stock market yesterday maintained the advance of Saturday afternoon, and left off firm. Gold fell off to 126½; Exchange, 144½ ₩ cent. on London. The Bank return shows a large reduction of deposits, in consequence of the application of Money to the Government negotiation of last week.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand yesterday. Flour and Wheat were quoted rather firmer. Corn was dearer. Provisions exhibited less activity. Pork was a shade cheaper. Sugars, Rice, Hemp, Molasses and Whalebone were quiet. Rio Coffee was in good request. The public sale of Spirits Turpentine resulted quite satisfactory. No important movements transpired in Cotton. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The cattle trade is not as lively this week as was anticipated. The yards at Forty-fourth-street were filled with 4,200 generally inferior cattle on Monday, and, the weather being good, a fair business was done, but at former rates, instead of an advance, as was counted on. The few good cattle on sale went off quickly at 8½c., a few at fully 9c., while the majority were sold at 7c.@8c. Some of the rough, coarse oxen, thin cows and poor steers went as low as 5c.@6c., these kinds being too plenty to sell well. Those on hand, and a few more to arrive, will supply every want, save furnishing first-class butchers with fat cattle.

Foreign Criticism on the War.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a great many "replies to the London *Times*." They are sufficiently able and pertinent; but we must decline their publication, because it would answer no practical good purpose whatever. The London *Times* is an important and powerful journal, and its championship of the rebellion has exerted a prodigious influence on the public sentiment of England and of Europe. But replies to its diatribes published *here* cannot offset or diminish this influence in the least. They do not reach the same readers: nor have they the slightest effect on the conduct of the *Times* itself. The most perfect and complete demonstration of the falsehood or fallacy of its articles would neither induce a correction nor prevent their repetition the very next day.

The simple fact is, that at the very outset of the rebellion the *Times*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Post*, the *Herald*, the *Telegraph*, and other London journals, made up their minds to take *that side*. What were their motives for such a decision is of little consequence. Probably all of them had precisely the same motive, though it took effect in different ways. They all expected to *make something* by so doing. Some of them were to make it by direct bribery, others through party advancement, and others, perhaps, from the commercial and financial interests which they think will be promoted by the rebellion. But having made up their minds to become the champions of the rebels, they do their work thoroughly. They spare nothing in the interest of their clients. Whatever is needed—money, labor, conscience, decency—is remorselessly thrown into the service. The *Times* has never been more able or more unscrupulous. It seems to have turned the whole of its enormous resources into the manufacture of falsehoods for the benefit of the rebel cause. It surrenders its columns completely and ungrudgingly to the rebel service. It admits nothing on American topics which is not thoroughly on the rebel side. It dismissed its old New-York correspondent, Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, because he would not falsify facts to suit its purpose, and put in his place Dr. MACKAY, because he would. It has stationed Mr. SPENCE, an avowed agent of the rebels, as its special correspondent at Liverpool, and has finally opened direct and immediate communication with the Confederate Capital, through a special correspondent, said by the *Herald* to be a roving Englishman named LAWLEY, by the *World* to be Mr. VIZITELLY, who had hard experiences at the first Bull Run, and by our Paris correspondent to be the Irish adventurer JOHN MITCHEL. It makes very little odds who he is. He is just as virulent and just as unscrupulous in his special task as his employers. The *Saturday Review* is a good deal coarser in its language and more voluble and spicy in its billingsgate than the *Times*—because it is written mainly for the aristocracy, while the *Times* addresses the middle and business classes. A very mild specimen of its style is found in one of its recent articles on Gen. BUTLER, in which it says that "considered simply as a specimen of the human brute, he is not very interesting or singular. He is only a little worse than the late King of Naples, and he is rather better than the King of Dahomey or than Nana Sahib." Considering that he hasn't yet imitated the example of British officers in India, by blowing rebels out of his guns, we are a little surprised that the *Review* should have been so gentle in its censures.

These newspapers have taken their side. They have undertaken to turn the public sentiment of England against the United States and in favor of the rebellion,—in hopes that they may thus constrain the Government to act in the same direction. It does no good to answer their reasoning, to expose their falsehoods, to brand with just censure their venomous and unjust abuse, *here*. Such exposures may arouse the indignation of our own people, but they cannot affect the temper or the judgments of the millions of England who never see them.

There is just one effectual reply to be made to these attacks,—but one way of silencing them—and that is by *crushing the rebellion in the field*. Our armies must reply to foreign censure. They can influence foreign sentiment and the action of foreign Governments. A victory over the rebel army,—the capture of Richmond—the seizure of Southern sea-ports, will silence the clamors of these hireling agents of the rebellion far more effectually than anything else. Indeed, this is the only reply they can receive.

We have given too much attention hitherto to the British Press and to foreign sentiment. Every new calumny and fresh epithet of the London *Times* is forwarded by telegraph from Halifax or Cape Race, and reproduced in the columns of our American Press, as if the fate of the Republic turned upon a British falsehood or a British adjective more or less. At the outset of the war, it was natural that we should be sensitive and anxious about opinion abroad; but we ought, by this time, to have learned that it is of very little conse-

quence what they think or what they say of us. They will all—nations, newspapers and individuals,—be governed by their own interests, and they will not rely upon us to tell them on which side those interests lie.

We have to work out our own salvation,—without reliance on their sympathy and without fear of their hatred. The sooner we thoroughly realize this fact, and give our exclusive attention to the prosecution of the war, the sooner shall we be able to give our foreign enemies the only rebuke which they will feel, and which will do our cause the slightest good.

Foreign Intervention.

The most important piece of news that has reached us from Europe the present year, is that brought by the *Arabia*, and telegraphed off Cape Race last night, in relation to the proposed mediation of France and England in the American quarrel. It is at last verified that the French Emperor has seriously meditated intervention, and has actually proposed to the English Government a joint offer of mediation to stop the American war. The fact that it is Minister DROUYN DE L'HUYS, so recently taking his place in the Emperor's Cabinet, that initiates this movement, is significant, almost sinister, as indicating the willingness of the French Government to interpose its influence to stop the war, at a moment when all the advantages, in a military aspect, are in favor of the Union—when its armies are largest and most efficient and prepared to give the finishing blow to the rebellion. This disclosure is not in accordance with concurrent testimony from France during the war and up to the present time. We had been led very generally to believe that no Government in Europe was more firmly fixed in the view of the utter impolicy of meddling with the American rebellion than that of the French.

The divulgement at last of the consultations that have taken place between the Governments of England, France and Russia, in regard to American affairs, will be beneficial to all parties concerned—and we suppose we on this side of the water are most deeply concerned of any. It will give a definiteness to American policy that will leave the Governments of Europe no room to doubt what will be the result when they shape and indicate their own course. Whatever is done or said hereafter, will be done and said with a distinct understanding of the very grave issues involved.

The proposition of the French Emperor, it seems, was to unite with England in an offer of friendly mediation in the American quarrel. We were to be asked, perhaps, to submit to their judgment the question whether the seceded States should be recognized as an independent Government or not. In view of the fact that English Ministers hold the opinion that the American Union is a nuisance that ought to be abated, the nature of their ballot on our destiny, if once placed in their hands, will not be doubted. While the offer of the South to both England and France of perfect Free Trade on the recognition of its independence would hardly leave the latter a wholly disinterested umpire.

The reply of Earl RUSSELL to the circular of DROUYN DE L'HUYS discloses more than at first strikes one. He declines to join the French Government in the proposed mediation—first, because, as he avers, there are as yet no signs that it would be received by the United States Government with favor; but, secondly, (and it seems to us mainly,) because that, "up to the present time, the Russian Government had not agreed to cooperate, although it may support the endeavors of England and France."

We do not wish to suspect the English Government of malevolence toward us, verging to unfriendly demonstrations, but we do not like that phrase in regard to Russia. If it is "moral suasion" only that England was contemplating, in what respect was the absence of the "active coöperation" of Russia a baulk to mediation, provided that Power "supported the [moral] endeavor" of France and England? Was there anything contemplated in the contingency of the utter rejection of mediation that rendered the "active coöperation" of Russia a desirable thing to have?

There will be a long train of conjectures and speculations suggested by this exposure of European diplomacy. It was not without a reason it is given to the world. What the reason and purpose is we will not attempt here to discover; but earnestly hope the progress of the National arms will not give occasion to a revival of the consultation now temporarily dismissed, or suspended, we had better say, by Earl RUSSELL.

THEN AND NOW.—The London *Times* is greatly comforted by a statement made about a month ago by our Virginia correspondent, as to the imperfect *morale*, the defectiveness of supplies, and the feuds of idle officers, then existing in the Army of the Potomac. It quotes the statement in big types no less than twice, in its issue of the 8th instant. We hope it will quote with as great prominence, and give an equal number of insertions to a counter-statement regarding the condition of the same Army *now*, written by the same cor-

[illegible] Court of Sessions [illegible] Edmund

[illegible] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and [illegible] before our readers this morning.

Aside from the overwhelming proof which these letters contain of the active participation of JECKER with the movements of the French army now invading Mexico, the details of secret intrigues, and stock-jobbing schemes on the part of high French officials, disclosed in this intercepted correspondence, render it extremely interesting and piquant. This correspondence also goes very far to show the secret designs and purposes of the French Government, and the nature of the intrigues which have largely influenced its action thus far in the expedition to Mexico.

We commend these letters to the perusal of our readers, and reserve further criticism of the strange course of our Minister in this affair, until we have further information of the motives.

What Seems a Mistake.

The public did not fully understand the military position in the Southwest at the time of Gen. GRANT'S recent advance toward Holly Springs; and hence anticipations have been indulged in, of immediate and decisive results that were not fully justified. The bulk of Gen. GRANT'S army is still at Lagrange, Tennessee: the rest is at Grand Junction. These are not new positions to the Union forces. The rebels have not held either since Corinth was evacuated in the Spring. And Lagrange, the most advanced of the two, was occupied nearly all last Summer by Gen. HURLBERT with an entire division. Gen. GRANT, it is now stated, has not an army sufficiently strong to advance into the heart of Mississippi. But he took the advanced positions, Grand Junction and Lagrange, with the calculation that he was to be reinforced; and when that favored time arrives, he wishes to be as near the enemy as possible.

The rebels at Holly Springs, not knowing the purpose of GRANT'S advance, evacuated the place and fell back to a small stream about twenty miles south, which affords a good defensive line. A brigade of Union troops, feeling their way ahead and learning of the evacuation, pushed on to Holly Springs and captured there a dozen or more rebels. But the place was not held, and it is now visited alternately by the pickets of the two armies. The railroad extends from Grand Junction to Holly Springs, but it is not in running order, and cannot be for a fortnight. Hence Gen. GRANT will not be able to occupy Holly Springs before the second week in December. But the occupancy of that place will not be very significant, as it is not a strategic point with the rebels.

We hear also, in abatement of our hopes of a very early movement into Mississippi, a loud complaint from Gen. GRANT'S army in regard to the extent of railroad it is required to protect. It is not a well understood fact, but yet it is true, that the base of Gen. GRANT'S operations is Columbus, Ky., or really *Cairo*, 180 miles north of his position at Lagrange! Gen. GRANT must guard 150 miles of railroad in order to keep up the supplies of his army. This is done by the construction of stockade forts, at very close intervals; but any one can see that a large force must be detached from the main army for this purpose. Every mile advanced into Mississippi will be but increasing the difficulty and danger of keeping open his communications; and those acquainted with his army say he has not force enough to advance further with a due regard to safety in his rear.

It is not at all plain to us why so important an army as Gen. GRANT'S has been made to depend for its safety and efficiency upon so slender a thread as a long and single railroad line through the enemy's country. It was this mistake that depleted BUELL'S strength in Middle Tennessee, and paralyzed the best army we have ever had in the enemy's country. Gen. GRANT may well complain, operating, as he is, so near to Memphis, that he is obliged to guard a railroad line to Columbus, near the mouth of the Ohio, in order to feed and clothe his troops. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad runs directly east from Memphis to the points now held by GRANT'S army, and the most natural movement it seems would be to make *Memphis* the base of the intended invasion of Mississippi. We are quite sure that Gen. GRANT will not be able to penetrate to Jackson, Miss., or to any other vital interior point of Mississippi, if he must still look to Columbus or Cairo for his supplies and supports. From Memphis not only runs the railroad eastward to Grand Junction, but also a railroad southeast to Hernando, Miss.—one of the rebel strongholds. An advance down the latter line to coöperate with GRANT would seem to be the natural complement of his movement; or rather GRANT'S adoption of this line of advance, with Memphis for his base, would seem to be the only needful movement for effective operations in Mississippi.

France and Mexico—Interesting Intercepted Correspondence.

Through a semi-official channel we have been placed in possession of the official correspondence recently exchanged between the Diplomatic Corps in Mexico and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, with reference to the banishment, in the early part of last month, by the Mexican Government, of the French Banker, JECKER, and six other French subjects, who had been detected in active correspondence, not only with the friends of intervention in France, but with the chiefs of the French army advancing on the capital.

Strange to say, this correspondence is opened by a note bearing the signature of the American Minister, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and who in this instance seems to have been specially charged with the protection of the agents of French intervention in Mexico.

When we first saw the statement in the intelligence by the last mail from Mexico, that the American Minister had joined in a protest against the expulsion of the French Banker, JECKER, we were disposed to immediately deny that such could be the fact; but the official documents published in our columns this morning leave no further room for doubt.

The motives for this act we are utterly at a loss to conceive. France, in her proceedings against Mexico, has plainly violated every principle which regulates the dealings of one nation with another, according to the recognized codes of international law. For this reason, Mexico would clearly be absolved from any restraint under those laws in her treatment, under present circumstances, of French subjects. But the question is not of such violation on the part of Mexico in the present instance. The French subjects now banished were detected in almost open violations of the neutrality which, from the moment hostilities were commenced by their country against Mexico, became their strict duty, so long as they remained in the Republic.

Their residence in the Republic was a favor conceded to them by Mexico, and as the acts of France had absolved Mexico from any obligation to give previous warning to French subjects to withdraw from its territory, its right to expel even those who had committed no acts in violation of their neutrality, was unquestionable.

But when that neutrality was openly violated, no question, under any circumstances, could be raised, nor could the right of the Mexican Government to expel them be, for a single moment, held in doubt. The burden of proof, also, would rest with the accused.

The Constitution and laws of Mexico confer upon the Federal Government, even in peaceful times, the right to expel from the territory of the Republic any foreigners whose presence may be considered prejudicial to the public welfare, and no treaties impair that right, except in so far as to require a stipulated notice to be given in case of general banishment in event of war. But France has violated her treaties with Mexico, as well as all the principles which should regulate the conduct of nations in dealing with independent sovereignties. Consequently Mexico is absolved from any restraint that might be urged in the case of French subjects maintaining their neutrality, under treaty stipulations. Treaty stipulations, therefore, aside, the right of Mexico to exercise this function of national sovereignty is unquestionable.

It is difficult, therefore, to see upon what ground the foreign diplomatic corps in Mexico, and much less the American Minister, could base any action of the nature of a protest against the expulsion of French subjects from Mexico at a time when an army of 30,000 Frenchmen were marching upon the National Capital with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the Government of the Republic, and of taking possession of the country in the name of the French Emperor. And still less is this evident when the banishment is confined to a few individuals, and those persons notoriously known to be actively working in behalf of the success of the French forces.

All the world now knows that the French banker and speculator, JECKER, has been the soul of intervention in Mexico, and that the great, prime moving element in first getting this intervention under way in France, was the immense speculation known as the Jecker Bond affair, in which, on a basis of some $700,000 to $1,200,000 given to the revolutionary Government of ZULOAGA and MIRAMON to enable it to overthrow the established constitutional Government of the Republic, claims, under the name of Bonds, have been trumped up to the amount, as is now stated by the associates of JECKER, of $75,000,000. These bonds, distributed in influential quarters in France, are the great element which keeps urging on this expensive assault upon the nationality of Mexico, which is every way so contrary to the true interests and the history of France.

Were any evidence wanting of the truth of our repeated statements that this whole scheme of French intervention in Mexico is an immense stock-jobbing affair, and had its origin in, and is to a great extent yet held up by, this Jecker-Bond speculation, it would be supplied by the confidential information contained in certain letters from the relatives and partners of JECKER, in France, to that personage in Mexico, which were recently intercepted while passing through the lines of the Mexican army on their way to the capital, and

[illegible] Boyce

[illegible] Friday:

"When last I spoke with him, at Warrenton, it was to discuss the demoralized condition of the army, and calculate the number of wagons required to carry off the shoulder-straps of indignant officers who would resign if Gen. MCCLELLAN were removed. *We have forgotten all that, and already it seems like a tale a century old.* Scores of the officers who sent in their resignations have begged the privilege of recalling them. As for the men, when soldiers march, as we have done the past three days, at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles per day, their hams are too wearied to allow of very hot polemics as to conflicting claims of Generals. In fact, the subject is dead. 'BURNSIDE is our leader now.' Under his guidance *I report an army confident, high-spirited and steadily pushing on to victory.*"

ALLEGED GOVERNMENT FRAUDS.—The journals a few days since announced the arrest of two gentlemen well known in this City, on charge of having defrauded the Government. We copy from the Albany *Argus* an article giving the details of the alleged fraudulent transactions. Some allowance must unquestionably be made for the very strong partisan bias of the journal from which this report is drawn; still the statements are evidently prepared with care, and have every mark of substantial accuracy. The drift of the statement is that the Government neglected to deposit money with its agents here to meet the bills of contractors, recruiting agents and others, as they fell due; that the persons holding these claims, being pressed for money, were compelled to sell them at rates of discount rising gradually from *five* to *sixty* per cent.; and that finally alterations were made in these bills, by the parties who discounted them, so as fraudulently to increase the amounts due upon them.

Whatever may be the facts of the case, and wherever the blame may lie, we trust the Government will deal with all such instances of alleged fraud with the utmost rigor. There must be nothing like attempts in any quarter

to cover up dishonesty in any department of the Government operations. A very great clamor has been raised, by partisan opponents, against the frauds said to have been perpetrated upon the Government during this war. It would be strange, indeed, if there were no such frauds, when disbursements are made to the amount of one or two millions a day. It would require superhuman vigilance to watch every channel through which such disbursements are made. The people understand this, and will make all due allowance for the difficulties under which the Government under such circumstances must necessarily labor.

There is but one thing which the people will not forgive, and that is an apparent disposition on the part of the Government to cover up and screen such frauds; for this involves a direct and immediate responsibility for them. Let them be probed to the bottom, so that just punishment may fall on the guilty parties.

Gen. Dix's Letter.

We find the following in the last number of the *Leader*:

No. 163 FIFTH AVENUE, Nov. 16, 1862.

HON. JOHN CLANCY—*Dear Sir*: My attention is called to the NEW YORK TIMES of the 10th inst., in which is published, as from the Albany *Evening Journal*, a letter purporting to have been written by Gen. DIX to me. I never heard of the letter until to-day. I never wrote such a letter or one of any such import in my life, and never furnished it or a copy of it. Those who published it should explain where they got it, and by what authority they make it public.

Very truly yours,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

We presume it will be found that Gen. DIX inclosed a copy of the letter in question to a gentleman high in official position in this State, who had asked his consent to the use of his name in the Republican Union Convention as a candidate for Governor. Gen. DIX inclosed his letter to Judge PIERREPONT, as embodying his views on the political movements of the day, and his answer to such a request. Whether Judge P. ever received the letter or not, there can be no doubt, we presume, that Gen. DIX wrote it.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 24.

The New-York *Leader* says that the letter published by the Albany *Evening Journal*, purporting to have been addressed from Major-Gen. DIX to Judge PIERREPONT, was never received by the latter.—*Argus.*

In reply to a gentleman who inquired of Gen. DIX whether he would accept a Union nomination for Governor, the latter transmitted a copy of a letter he had written to Judge PIERREPONT, remarking, however, that he had learned since that the Judge was not in New-York at the time, and that he therefore presumed that it had not been communicated to the Democratic Convention.

It is due both to Gen. DIX and to the gentleman who received the letter referred to, to say that it was published without the knowledge of either. Containing sentiments eminently suited to the occasion, and worthy of the best days of the Republic, we urged the nomination of Gen. DIX, and when the election was over, "took the responsibility" of publishing the letter in vindication of that distinguished statesman and soldier, and of those who voted for him in our Convention.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

Movements of the Rebel Forces—Sixty Thousand Between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro, &c.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Nov. 24.

There is a rebel brigade at Shelbyville, under Gen. JOHNSON. Union men are making armed resistance to the conscription in several portions of Middle Tennessee.

There are 10,000 rebels at Tullahoma. It is rumored that they are sending their siege guns to Murfreesboro. The rebel force between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro is said to be 60,000. The rebels are removing their negroes and property south.

Four Union men have been murdered in Wilson County by guerrillas.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER'S new opera, "Dinorah," was produced here last evening, for the first time in New-York, and met with decided success. An extended notice of the opera is unavoidably crowded over. The house was crowded to its greatest capacity. Among the visitors was Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, who, being recognized, was greeted with cheers and honored with the National anthems.

"Dinorah" will be repeated on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening the Academy will be opened for the first opera performance this season. The celebrated *prima donna* Signora EVERARDELLA will make her *début* together with the young contralto Signorina MORENSI, in VERDI'S ever popular opera of "Il Trovatore." The other characters will be sustained by the well-known artists Signor BRIGNOLI and AMODIO. Signor MUZIO is the conductor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Macbeth" was received at Niblo's Garden last evening in a manner to reflect credit on the managerial skill and enterprise of Mr. WHEATLEY. In Philadelphia Mr. WHEATLEY has deservedly gained a great reputation as a reproducer of Shakspearian and other legitimate plays. He promises to acquire the same kind of reputation in New-York. He has placed "Macbeth" upon the stage with a care and conscientiousness which has not been surpassed in this City for many years. The scenery, by Mr. SELWYN, is mostly new and some of it is really very fine; whilst no expense has been spared in the way of costumes and miscellaneous appointments. So far as the acting of the play is concerned it may justly be said that the average of it is far superior to that usually seen in theatres were a star of great magnitude in the centre of attraction. M. SEBWELL, for instance, is excellent as *Banquo*; Mr. MCCULLOUGH pretty good as *Macduff*; Miss COOK, Miss WELLS, and Messrs. BURNETT and MARSH admirable as *Hecate* and the *Three Witches*, and Madame POINOI is one of the best *Lady Macbeth's* that we can call to mind. Mr. FORREST'S *Macbeth* is too well known to permit of either eulogy or criticism. It is a character in which he is very generally allowed to be unrivalled. He may be more popular in other facts, but there is none in which he better proves his right to rank among the greatest of tragedians.

IRVING HALL.—There will be a fine concert here this evening, at which the remarkable child pianist, TERESA CARRENO, will make her first appearance. Mme. D'ANGRI, the great contralto, together with Mr. WM. CASTLE, the tenor, and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, violinist, will assist on this occasion.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE.—The first of these amusing entertainments will take place to-night at Dodworth's Hall. The subject is "Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The new grand spectacle called "Blondelle"—so long in preparation—will be produced here to-night.

Marine Disaster.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER ANN M. SILL—THREE OF THE CREW PROBABLY LOST.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Nov. 24.

The schooner *Ann M. Sill*, of Brookhaven, Long Island, Capt. WALTER HUDSON, bound to Fall River, with a cargo of oysters, consigned to BARKER & CURTIS, Boston, struck the Whale Rock near Narragansett Pier, South Kingston, about 8 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Nov. 22, and sunk in about fifteen minutes. Capt. HUDSON was taken from the mast Sunday morning by the sloop *Rockybrook*, Capt. NICHOLS, and is now comfortable. The crew, three in number, are probably lost.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Nov. 25.—Nos. 78, 3, 7, 10, 62, 26, 21, 52, 5, 37, 21, 51, 59, 4.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Advices from Falmouth to Sunday Noon.

THE BOMBARDMENT NOT COMMENCED.

The Enemy's Earthworks Extended on Saturday Night.

Northern Virginia Abandoned by the Rebels.

ONLY A FEW GUERRILLAS LEFT BEHIND.

Jackson Marching Toward Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS, FALMOUTH,
Sunday Evening, Nov. 23.

The day has passed off quietly, without anything worthy of note transpiring. The church-bells in Fredericksburgh were ringing to-day, announcing the hour of Divine worship, although most of the inhabitants have fled the doomed city.

If the passage of the river by the National troops should be resisted by the rebels, their chimes have been heard for the last time.

A great many unarmed soldiers were seen walking through the city to-day, probably for the purpose of attending church.

During last night the enemy's works were somewhat extended, but no additional guns were visible.

FROM GEN. SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 24.

We have received the following from the TIMES' Special Correspondent, dated SIGEL'S Headquarters, Nov. 24:

Such information has been received at these headquarters this afternoon as leaves no further room to doubt that the entire northern portion of Virginia has been abandoned by the rebel troops. There are a few of WHITE'S guerrillas roaming about Leesburgh, Mount Gilead, Martinsburgh and vicinity. JACKSON has gone toward Richmond.

AFFAIRS AT FALMOUTH.

The Storm and the Sufferings of the Army—State of the Roads—No Talk of Winter Quarters—The Flag of Truce—The Rebels at Work—A Compromise Proposed by the Pickets.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.,
Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac has probably never experienced two days and nights of greater discomfort than since they encamped near the Rappahannock on Wednesday. The symptoms of a storm, which were apparent during the march hither from Warrenton, led many to fear that bad weather would overtake us before we were established in camp. The day was drizzly, and the ground on which the various commands pitched their camps was already uncomfortably wet. During the night the wind prevailed from the southeast, and rain fell in considerable quantity. The temperature, however, was comparatively mild. Thursday morning the wind changed to the northeast, and blew a gale, accompanied with heavy showers of rain. Such of the troops as were fortunate enough to be located on sloping ground were less effected by the descending floods. But the greater portion of them, as is customary, sought the level plains extending back from the river, which have heretofore been used for planting purposes. The encampment of the Ninth Army Corps occupied one of these plateaus, and strenuous efforts were made by the usual ditching to turn the water off into the road which divides the encampment. All efforts, however, proved unavailing, and last night nine-tenths of the whole corps slept in the water, or stood in the pouring rain ankle-deep in mud around their smouldering camp-fires. The absence of all material for flooring, and of straw, obliged them to lie on the bare ground. Some few only were able to procure pine boughs to keep themselves out of the mud and water.

The violence of the cold northeast gale which blew the rain into the open shelter tents, only large enough for two to lie under, added much to their discomfort. To-day the sky has been overcast, but we have had only one light shower, and the sun had a golden setting earnest of a goodly day to-morrow.

The river has risen considerably, but not enough to prevent fording. The army, no doubt, will be crossed on pontoon bridges, the materials for which are now arriving by transports at Potomac Creek. A part are already here.

The roads, of course, have been much damaged by the rain, and some part of those we have been compelled to use for the last day or two, are already so badly cut up by deep holes and gullies as to be almost impassable.

The One Hundredth Pennsylvania, Col. LAZURE, has been employed in repairing the Bellplain road.

The principal part of the forage for the army has been landed at Potomac Creek, and hauled thence in wagons. As soon as the railroad is in running order, that route will be substituted for all the supplies. The storm has somewhat retarded operations, but the work is being pushed vigorously forward. The railroad bridge over Potomac Run has to be rebuilt, but that will occupy but a few days.

Nobody talks of Winter quarters now, but the whole army are looking for an active campaign. The first mail down the Potomac arrived last evening. We shall, hereafter, probably have daily communication with Washington, *viâ* Aquia Creek. Please let us have the newspapers; not one or two from Philadelphia and Baltimore, but all of them, and particularly the TIMES. There is a great dearth of news, and the army has not got over the habit of looking almost exclusively to the papers for information of army movements. The shelling of the railroad train, yesterday, has put a stop to the movements of that institution in the town. They were probably removing stores and transporting troops.

A message was sent across the river, this forenoon, by a flag of truce, the import of which is not known. It had not returned up to sundown. It is surmised that the messenger has been obliged to wait for some answer from the rebel authorities at Richmond. It may be a dodge to gain time. A close inspection of the hills back of the town, to-day, it is said, has revealed the existence of different batteries, numbering some eighteen guns. Camp fires were numerous last night, and the smoke arising from beyond a belt of woods, some two miles southwest of the town, indicates that a force, large or small, is encamped there.

The Union and rebel pickets who are stationed at the destroyed Falmouth bridge, yesterday, held some running conversation across the river. Lieut. JONES, of the Second Delaware, who was in charge of the station, conducted the talk on our side. The rebel pickets inquired how many people, "for God's sake," there were up North. They thought they were all in the army; but having lately received a paper containing the election returns, they were surprised to see the large number of votes cast. "We are tired of this thing," said a Rebel Captain, who came down to the shore. "If you will bring old HORACE GREELEY and bring him on that side of the bridge, we will have JEFF. DAVIS on this side, and let that end the war." (He had probably been reading the late speeches of JOHN VAN BUREN.) "How are you off for coffee and sugar?" they asked. "We have plenty," said Lieut. JONES, and we have enough to eat, too," adding, "how do you fare?" "Oh, we live on hot bread and hot water," replied the rebel; "if you will just come across and bring us some coffee and a newspaper we will exchange with you." "What is the price of boots and shoes over there?" "Fifteen dollars a pair for shoes, and no boots to be had at any price," replied the rebel Captain.

Thus the conversation went on until both parties being satisfied withdrew. Some pickets to-day were not so civil to each other, and indulged in various unseemly epithets.

Later in the day, one of your correspondents, who happened to pass within hailing distance of the rebel pickets, endeavored, in a professional way, to draw them out for information, but being dressed in a semi-military uniform, he was probably mistaken for a Union officer, and they kept silent.

No disposition has been manifested, thus far, to fire on each other. The "situation," however, is a little critical. E. S.

Gen. McClellan Declines the Corporation Honors.

Gen. MCCLELLAN very properly declines the hospitalities of the City, as will be seen in the annexed letter, but we understand the Committee on National Affairs hope to prevail on him to give a public reception at the City Hall.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1862.

Terence Farley, Esq., Chairman Committee on National Affairs:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to-day, embodying the resolutions of the Municipal authorities of the City of New-York, tendering me the hospitalities of the Metropolis. I appreciate fully and feel most deeply this action of the Municipality, which I regard as one of the highest compliments that can be paid to a citizen of our country. At this particular moment it is especially gratifying to me to be thus assured of the kind feeling and regard of the authorities of our greatest City. I trust that they reflect the sentiments of their constituents.

At any other time I would gratefully accept the proposed honor, but I do not feel that it would be right for me to do so while so many of my former comrades are enduring the privations of war, and perhaps sacrificing their lives for our country. I trust, therefore, that you will permit me to decline a compliment I do so little deserve, and that you will convey to the Honorable Mayor and Councils my warmest and most grateful thanks for the great honor they have conferred upon me.

I am, my dear Sir, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General United States Army.

THE LATE ABORTION CASE.

Arrest of Simms, the Alleged Accessory.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday morning, Capt. SEBRING, of the Ninth Precinct, aided by his officers, DAY and ACKERMAN, succeeded in effecting the arrest of AUGUSTUS L. SIMMS, who was implicated in the Coroner's verdict, rendered on Saturday night last, as being an accessory to the death of Miss CLEMENTINA ANDERSON. The arrest was made at the residence of his sister, No. 139 West Tenth-street. About 9½ o'clock yesterday A. M., the following note, addressed to Officer SEBRING, and post-marked Albany, was received at the Station-house.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862.

Lieut. Sebring—SIR: I will be at the Ninth Precinct Station-House at 9 o'clock, on Monday morning, without fail. Do not search for me, as I will be there at the time specified. Yours,
A. L. SIMMS.

Capt. SEBRING and his officers are certainly entitled to credit for their vigilance in this case. The Captain has had officers out in every direction, and a constant and faithful watch has, since the night of Miss ANDERSON'S death, been kept upon the house where the accused resided. In this way it was that the officials were able to take SIMMS into custody before the time arrived when he proposed to deliver himself up to the authorities, he having been seen by one of the officers on guard to enter his residence at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Information of his arrest was sent to Coroner RANNEY, who, last evening, went to the Station-house with the intention of making a formal examination of the accused previous to committing him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Owing to the absence of his counsel, however, SIMMS—although he manifested a willingness to relate the whole story—desired that his examination might be deferred until to-day, at 10 o'clock, when it is expected that he will reveal the whole of the story of his connection with this unfortunate domestic tragedy, unless his counsel should advise him to seal his lips for the present. In case SIMMS is not to be made a witness in behalf of the people, for the purpose of convicting Dr. BROWNE, it is not probable that he will reveal anything which will throw light upon this dark transaction. SIMMS, when our reporter saw him at the Station-house last evening, had the appearance of a man suffering under acute bodily pain, united with deep anxiety and great sorrow. His thin, pale face; and his glassy, sunken eye, told either of remorse or heartfelt grief.

Mason Jones on Curran.

To-night, at the Academy of Music, Mr. MASON JONES, the young Irish orator, whose lectures are decidedly the literary sensation of the day, will deliver his oration upon his great predecessor, CURRAN. The delivery of this lecture last week drew upon Mr. JONES the violence of certain Pro-Slavery journals, as a result of which he has been compelled to move into a larger house and readvertise the lecture. Let those who desire an intellectual treat attend to-night.

Mr. Mason Jones' Lectures.

From the Sunday Courier.

MR. MASON JONES.—For New-York a new excitement has been found; for her people, and those of all cities in the land, a rich treat is prepared. As regular as the transition of the seasons, come and go before us, pleasures, pastimes and intellectual feasts. This Winter KOSSUTH, then JENNY LIND, now GAVAZZI, again some operatic star, but always some one, always some thing, whose consideration rules the hour, whose name is on every lip, whose praise springs from every tongue.

At the charming symposium of all lovers of the beautiful in nature and the rare in art, which Mr. HARRISON has so kindly provided at Irving Hall, a young Irish orator holds court and receives such homage as men of mind delight to render the gifted and the cultivated.

Mr. MASON JONES, of whom we speak, deserves the most absolute attention of the city Press. He has come to us laden with the encomiums of the highest foreign literary standards, and entering at once upon the fields of intellectual entertainment and esthetic instruction, challenges stern criticism, and seeks the verdict of simple justice.

The popular verdict is in his favor. He is the favorite for the hour. The hall is thronged at each oration, our best men, our fairest women, the wits of society, the leaders at the bar, attend in crowds, and the "Mason Jones Nights" are as absolute an institution as are those of the opera, when we have one, or the Philharmonic concerts.

Who, then, is MASON JONES, and what?

What does he promise, and what perform?

He is an Irishman. A young man of possibly 32 or 33 years of age, of good height, a clear bright eye, long black hair, parted in the middle, a hearty physique, and blessed with evident good health. His voice is rich, full and sonorous; his manner, though varying with his subject, at all times earnest, warm, self-absorbing; his fluency of language, the absolute redundancy of words approaches the marvelous: his gesticulation easy, graceful, correct and impressive; his memory never failing, and his judgment, so far as exhibited in the choice and treatment of subjects, extraordinary.

When in London Mr. JONES spoke night after night at WILLIS' Rooms to audiences of the best and most fashionable people, drawing from each set the most extravagant meed of praise, and establishing with the English Press and people a reputation for profundity of thought, wealth of illustration, vigor of style and excellence of judgment.

His Orations, which are delivered without the aid of notes or other help, are distinguished above any we have ever heard, for graces of style and maturity of thought; they are no sophomorical treatises, with gleams of genius here and there shining through the pruriency and flashy wordiness of composition, but strong-sensed, carefully considered lectures, in which the fancy and the imagination cheerfully set off, illustrate and intensify the close and vigorous argument. It would seem, at times, as if he were possessed of a supernatural power over the sympathizing crowd; one feels psychologized and led captive, only able to think or move at the aid of a magician. He unites the desired elements of an almost perfect orator. He is enthusiastic, fervid and impulsive, but not rash, extravagant, or fanatical. If Passion blows the gale, certainly Reason guides the helm. His physical organization is admirably adapted to the expression of his genius; his moral and emotional sympathies are quick, finely yet strongly organized, and modulate like a well-made instrument the voice to which they [illegible] and utterance, while his voice is strong and filled for the expression of every variety of intonation and modulation.

His countenance is in serious almost to the verge of dullness; save when under the excitement of oratory, it becomes transfigured, and almost articulate with the emotions that thrill his soul. His eye, glowing or melted, is fierce with indignation, tender in sympathy, or commanding in the imperial utterance of pride or dignity. He seems fairly possessed with the spirit of oratory; it transforms his whole port and presence; under its inspiration he seems a changed being, rising with his theme, like some Hebrew prophet, to sublime heights of declamation; at times his sentences are short, and winged with the fire of imagination; while at others they are perfect labyrinths of poetic imagery, for whose outgo he alone can hope to search.

Mr. JONES is, in short, a deserved celebrity. He has been, we are glad to know, heartily welcomed here by those whose appreciation is an honor; and we are most sure that, with such powers and capabilities, he will not fail to hold secure the laurels already won, while, with increasing popularity, he pursues as bright and honored a career in the New World as the one of which we have read in the Old.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest inteligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

A Proclamation.

In compliance with custom, and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, I do hereby recommend to the people of this City the observance of Thursday, the 27th inst., as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise.

It is meet that we consecrate a day to the earnest and united manifestations of our gratitude to God for his continued goodness and bounty in the midst of the terrible inflictions of war. While many of the cities, districts, and States, of our common country, have suffered all the desolation and horrors of fierce intestine strife, we have been permitted to enjoy our homes in peace and security. Pestilence has not crossed our threshold; our commerce has prospered; industry has found ample employment and liberal rewards; destitution and crime have diminished; and but for the unhallowed Rebellion, that has steeped our country in blood and draped our households in mourning, the year now drawing to its close would be recorded in our annals as one of rare and unalloyed blessings. And it may well be that even the severe chastisements under which we are now suffering are blessings in disguise, intended by the Father of Mercies for our ultimate good; for war, harsh as is its discipline, and crushing as are its sorrows, is not without its compensations.

It subdues the vices engendered by peace, purifies the heart and ennobles the sentiments, as may be seen in the exalted patriotism, the heroic courage, the fortitude and the humanity manifested by the noble volunteer army now battling in defence of the Union. May we not hope, therefore, that the trying ordeal through which our country is passing, is but a process of purification, intended by the Great Ruler of Nations to free us from our national sins and infirmities, and fit us for a higher standard of patriotism, civilization and Christianity? Abiding in this faith, let us be of good cheer; and with one heart join in grateful thanks to the Giver of all Good for the richness of His mercies, and with confiding trust unite in earnest prayer for their continuance.

Let us in Christian charity remember the enemies of our country, and pray God to deliver them from the evil spirit which now holds possession of their hearts; and let us, as far as in us lies, minister to the wants and alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded, the poor and the oppressed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Mayoralty, at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, this 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1862. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Halt! Halt!!

A CRY FROM WASHINGTON!

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!

WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS,

whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE!

DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!

☞ Read the following, just received this day from Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. Holloway, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness in being so prompt in sending me your valuable PILLS and OINTMENT. Hundreds of poor soldiers have been made comfortable and well by the use of your medicines, and they all can testify to their healing powers and capability of giving instant relief. It has, within my own observation, saved many a poor soldier from long sickness and much suffering.

Yours truly,
Nov. 4, 1862. D. G. VOSE, Washington, D. C.

Woolen Undershirts
and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 6th-av.,
Corner 22d-st.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

"They Cure!"—What cures?
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for a Cough;
AYER'S PILLS, for a Purgative;
and AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

Newly Discovered Colorific.

Never fails to change GRAY or WHITE HAIR to a beautiful BROWN or BLACK, by merely moistening the HAIR of the HEAD or WHISKERS with the Colorific, and without using any other wash or preparation.

It is the best, easiest applied, and cheapest in the market. For after the hair is colored, one bottle will keep it so for nine months or a year.

General Depot, FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 62 John-st. For sale at the fashionable hair-dressing saloons and by druggists generally.

BOSWELL & WARNER, Brooklyn, E. D.,
Proprietors.

Ladies' Shoes.—Thick, comfortable and very nice for ladies in the cold, snowy and rainy weather, with all the protection against mud, and water-proof, can be procured at S. CANTRELL'S. He has a very full assortment of Winter goods for Ladies, Misses, Youths and Children, at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the depot.
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
[illegible]

BAPTISTS.—In Morrisania, on Monday morning, Nov. 24, JOHN BAPTISTS.

Notice of funeral will be found in to-morrow's paper.

BEYER.—At sea, on Sunday, Nov. 2, Capt. JAMES M. BEYER, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Shipmasters' Association, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mr. Benjamin Bryer, Hickory-st., between Classon and Franklin avs., Brooklyn.

BRITTON.—At South Melrose, Westchester County, N. Y., of scarlet fever, GOVERNEUR ELIOTT, son of Benjamin F. Britton, aged 5 years and 3 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Mary-st., South Melrose, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge, at 12½ o'clock.

BULLOCK.—In Pittsburgh, Penn., on Monday, Nov. 24, son of William and Emily Bullock, aged 5 months.

FROST.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, at his residence, Long Island, JACOB FROST, in his 68th year.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at Westbury Meeting-house, L. I., at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th inst. Carriages will be at the railroad Station at Westbury.

GLAVEEN.—On Monday, Nov. 24, MARGARET GLAVEEN, sister of Dennis and Patrick Glaveen, natives of the Parish of Innislogue, County Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 31 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence, No. 26 East 12th-st. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

DE MOTT.—On Sunday, Nov. 23, SAMUEL H. DE MOTT, aged 44 years.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his brother-in-law, Mr. John Harper, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 220 East 44th-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

FREEMAN.—In South Orange, N. J., FRANCIS, son of Solomon Freeman, aged 30 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, South Orange, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Jersey City at 8 o'clock A. M.

LAWTON.—On Sunday, Nov. 23, ABNER LAWTON, aged 64 years, 1 month and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 303 Lexington-av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M.

MILLER.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, at her late residence, HELEN, daughter of Helen and the late ASA MILLER, aged 18 years.

The friends of the family, the officers and teachers of the 18th Ward Schools, and the pupils of Grammar School No. 50, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 22, GEORGE C. MORGAN, aged 68 years and 4 months.

Funeral service at Trinity Church, on Tuesday next, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

OSBORN.—On Monday, Nov. 24, GEORGE W. OSBORN, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—On Monday morning, Nov. 24, Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, aged 65 days.

The friends and acquaintances, of the family, and those of her sons, James and Michael J., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 307 Madison-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 557.—Nov. 24, 1862.
58, 30, 14, 11, 45, 75, 50, 64, 40, 39, 70, 9.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 558—Nov. 24, 1862.
39, 13, 37, 2, 25, 38, 20, 62, 27, 6, 19, 10,

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMation given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

RETAIL.

We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles for MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES!! viz.:

NECK-TIES, in endless variety, from 15 cents.
SCARFS, a splendid assortment, 25 to 50 cents each, less than prices elsewhere. GLOVES, all kinds; BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK, at $1. HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS. TRAVELING SHIRTS, in great variety, from $1 50 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine DRESS SHIRTS, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST shirts at $2.

Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' fine linen

COLLARS

DOMESTIC FINISH, at $1 40 per dozen, or 12 cents each, the best make of collars in the market, and WARRANTED fully equal in quality to any sold at 50.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

DR. HARRISON'S
CHALYBEATE TONIC,

A new and valuable remedy, by one of the most eminent medical chemists in this country, for the entire removal and permanent cure of DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND MUSCULAR DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, TORPID LIVER, COSTIVENESS, FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

When used in connection with his celebrated PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the GOUT.

This Tonic is made from the pure native CATAWBA WINE and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious form of IRON, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.

For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 389, 511, 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., cor. 4th-av.

THE SEWARD-SEYMOUR PLOT.
THE SEWARD-SEYMOUR PLOT.
THE SEWARD-SEYMOUR PLOT.
STATE SECRETS.
STATE SECRETS.
STATE SECRETS.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS.
See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, etc.)
588 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

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These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☜ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

KINDERGARTEN TOYS.

Froebel's "First and Second Gifts" for children, have been received from Boston, and are for sale at Mrs. HALLECK'S School, No. 79 East 15th-st.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

THANKSGIVING FOR THE CHILDREN
OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.—Friends of the soldier, remember the Orphans now left without their father's care—remember them on
THANKSGIVING DAY.
All are invited to contribute money, clothing, or provisions, to the little ones now at the UNION HOME SCHOOL, No. 20 East 42d-st.

Over One Hundred and Thirty children of our brave soldiers have been received into the above institution, since the Society was organized, (May 22, 1861, and chartered by an act passed by the Legislature April 24, 1862,) and notwithstanding the many calls upon the benevolent public, the lady managers have been enabled to continue their work of mercy, and have not asked in vain, as their yearly report will show. Will not the generous and kind-hearted friends of the Orphan remember them now? God has taken from them their fathers, in some cases their mothers, and again little motherless ones from one year and upward, are left by their fathers, who are now fighting for our flag. Let us hope the hearts of the many little ones in our charge may be made happy and glad, and their wants supplied on Thanksgiving Day.

Donations will be gladly received at No. 20 East 42d-st., by the Managers, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY of the present week, from 8 A. M., until 6 P. M., of each day.

MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL is the only paper of the kind in this country. Just the thing for families. Social games, information and wonders. Illustrated. Sent by mail for $1 a year. Inclose two red stamps for sample copy and for Agent's Circular. M. GAUNTT, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, New-York City. Lady agents wanted everywhere.

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J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 500 advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No. 413 Broadway, New-York.

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By EDMUND KIRKE.

12mo., cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents.

Nearly ready, by the same author,

MY SOUTHERN FRIENDS,

A MERCHANT STORY.

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher,
No. 532 Broadway.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AN COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED English woman wants a situation as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, jelly, creams pastry, bread and biscuit baking, sends up dinners neat and fashionable, and would be found a valuable servant to any family who may require her services; she will engage by the day, week or permanent. Call or address No. 2 Astor-place, in the dye store.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly and has the best of reference. Call at No. 32 7th-av., first floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A very respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, and to take the entire charge of the kitchen; she understands all kinds of baking; she has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant English woman, who is a first-class cook in all its branches; can get up dinners and suppers in fine style, and has good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable woman who is a first-class cook, and can produce the best of recommendations; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st.

A COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN and accomplished Cook, understanding thoroughly every branch of her profession, is now disengaged. Apply to Mr. Charles Beekham, at his new and only office, No. 400 4th avenue.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at 125 West 24th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands cooking, all kinds of meats and baking pastry. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 132 East 19th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy, competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 3d-av., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl wishes a situation as cook: is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has unexceptionable City reference. Address M. T., corner of 3d-av. and 45th-st., over the butcher's store.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMILY, a Protestant woman as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; wages, $8; City reference required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 137 East 15th-st.

A COOK.—A COOK WISHES A SITUATION in a private family; is an excellent cook; willing to assist with the washing if required; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., second floor.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a very experienced and trustworthy girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family. Is a thorough cook; has lived out many years in first-class families; and will be found a competent and valuable servant. Brooklyn references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHERS AND IRONERS AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Situations wanted by several English servants, highly recommended—cook and housemaid, servant and child's nurse. Also, disengaged, first-rate servants of every description, with first-class references, at moderate wages, at MANNING'S Servants' Registry offices, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn—formerly of Tillary-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 169 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 155 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 87½ West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as professed cook, in a respectable family, or to cook for two days, at No. 163 1st-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT lady woman, with excellent City reference, a situation, as cook in all its branches; understands soups, poultry, pastry, soups, mock turtle, green turtle soups, game in every style; wages $10; no objections to the country in a good family. Call at No. 182 East 21st-st., first floor.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands baking and pastry; would assist in washing and ironing if required; has best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A very respectable young girl, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or is willing to do general housework in a small private family; she has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing: good City reference; country preferred. Can be seen until suited at No. 206 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also she dairy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 212 West 35th-st., corner of 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a first-class family; she understands her business in all its branches—soups, game, boning, larding, jellies, creams, ices; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 149 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer, with her daughter, who is 15 years of age; she can do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children, with the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; has no relatives in the country, and would prefer a steady home. Call at No. 56 6th-av., up stairs, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook, in a respectable private family; can be seen for two days, at No. 163 1st-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT lady woman, with excellent City reference, a situation, as cook in all its branches; understands soups, poultry, pastry, soups, mock turtle, green turtle soups, game in every style; wages $10; no objections to the country in a good family. Call at No. 182 East 21st-st., first floor.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands baking and pastry; would assist in washing and ironing if required; has best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A very respectable young girl, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or is willing to do general housework in a small private family; she has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing: good City reference; country preferred. Can be seen until suited at No. 206 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also she dairy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, IN A GENteel private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent maker of bread and desserts; can give the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 7th-av., corner of 22d-st., second floor back room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A faithful and well-recommended girl desires a situation in City or country. Is a good cook, first-rate baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Salary not so much of an object as a good place. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; has over seven years' City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country: Newport preferred. Call or address No. 168 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 195 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent person, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook-washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, in a private family. Good city references. Call, for two days, at No. 152 East 32d-st., corner Avenue A, top floor, back room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable Scotch woman, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable colored woman, who is a first class cook, and has the best City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A GOOD COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes for a situation as good cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 114 7th-av. between 15th and 16th sts.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable woman, in the above capacity; is a first class meat and pastry cook; would have no objection to go in a private boarding-house. Can be seen, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 37a 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with the washing and ironing; will make herself agreeable; has the best of reference from the very highest of families. Call at No. 138 East 30th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant English woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 147 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and chambermaid; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 30 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to take care of children. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 385 2d-av., near 25th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 199 East 14th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; or would assist with the washing; good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 116 West 16th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can dress ladies' hair, or would take care of growing children; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse Good City reference given. Call at No. 240 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference from her last place; will assist in washing and ironing, if required. Apply at No 87 East 3d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days if not engaged

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chamber maid and seamstress; can also dress hair; has the best of City references. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., for 2 days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 14th-st., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; has two years' City reference. Apply at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or laundress, in a small family; can give the very best of City reference. No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will take care of children and plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 34 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a Protestant girl, in a private family, as chambermaid, and assist in the fine washing; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen for two days, at No. 26 Bond-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER, &C.—WANTED BY A Protestant middle aged woman, a situation as housekeeper or as Cook, Washer, Ironer, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days, No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery, in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do housework—lately arrived. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 1st-av., third floor, back room No. 12.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable young woman, in a small private family, to do general housework; is an excellent cook; French or Spanish preferred; can give the best of references. Call on or address J. G., No. 244 4th-st., for three days.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable woman, to do general housework in a small family; wages no object. Address No. 28 Barrow-st., near Bleecker.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY A PROTESTant young woman a situation at first class seamstress; understands cutting ladie's and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country; or would go as lady's maid. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 351 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork or waiting: lived several years in her last place; best of testimonials. Call at No. 35 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Ring the middle bell. Call for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as seamstress, in a respectable private family; is capable of doing all kinds of plain sewing and embroidery; can sew neatly and quickly; can produce both city and country references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 198 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young American girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 78 East 29th-st., for two days.

A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECtable German woman wishes a situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; does embroidering and all kinds of fine family sewing. Can be seen at No. 47 3d-av., between 16th and 11th sts.

A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly. Good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant girl, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with children; best of reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 166 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

A WAITRESS OR HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as waitress or housemaid in a small family; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 412 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

A WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City references; can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; and is a very excellent fine washer and ironer; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A WAITRESS.—A VERY ACCOMPLISHED Waitress and most respectable woman, with the best city references, desires a situation. Apply to Mr. Chas. Bookham, at his new and only office, No. 400 4th avenue.

A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress; would have no objection to assist with chamberwork if required; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 121 West 24th-st.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as fine laundress and chambermaid, or waitress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; will wait on table; wages $7; City or country. Call, or address a note for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 81 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a competent woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Can be seen at No. 142 East 21st-st., first floor, Room No. 2.

A LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork if required; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 29th-st., near 6th-av., in the shoe-store.

A LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE AND INtelligent woman wants a situation in a private family as laundress; understands her business perfectly; can do French fluting, and can come well recommended; can be seen for two days at No. 73 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—A MOST RESPECTABLE woman; understanding thoroughly every branch of her profession; wishes a situation. Apply to Mr. Charles Bookham, at his new and only office, No. 400 4th avenue.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, by the month or dozen; is willing to hire out two days of the week; the best City reference can be obtained. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st., in the store, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—BY AN AGED SCOTCH WOMAN work by the day or month, to do general housework or washing and ironing, would like a good steady home; has the best reference. Call for a week at No. 113 West 25th-st. 2d floor, front room.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated character and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERvants to be had—civil, neat and capable—at the largest old-established Institute, at the corner of 8th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant, and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby and bring it up by the bottle, or take charge of grown children and do neat plain sewing; best of City references given. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; handy and obliging in sickness; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference Call for two days, at No. 303 6th-av., in the millinery store, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT Protestant girl of 17, a situation as nurse; would take care of a baby or grown children; reads and writes, and teaches children the rudiments of an English education; wages $5 to $6 in a quiet home; excellent City reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; or as seamstress and chambermaid; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A VERY RELIABLE AND COMpetent Nurse, (Protestant) is now unengaged, and anxious for a permanent situation. Apply to Mr. Charles Bookham, at his new and only office, No. 400 4th avenue.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to travel with a lady; is capable to do her work; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 3-th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes to obtain a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiting; is competent to fill either situation; has good City reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED, STEADY young woman wishes a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, can bring it up by hand, or would take care of older children and sew; can come well recommended; lived six years in her last place. Apply at No. 264 West 35th-st., for two days.

CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A young, tidy Protestant girl to take charge of children, do chamberwork and sew. None but Protestants need apply at No. 90 West 26th-st.

A GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A LAdy desires a situation to take charge of a house, as governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; best of references can be given. Call or address M. K., No. 62 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COMPANION, &c.—WANTED, BY A LADY, a situation, in the City or country, as companion to a lady; would take charge of one or two children and sew. Reference given. Address, for three days, J. C., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

MALES.

A ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper, or as entry or shipping clerk in a jobbing or commission house, by a young man who has had considerable business experience; can furnish best of references from houses in this City, &c. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A CLERK OR PORTER.—EMPLOYMENT wanted as clerk or porter in a store by a sober, industrious man. He is a good penman and figurer; willing and able to work at anything that may be required; steady employ more an object than wages. Any person wanting, may call address ROBERT, Box No. 253 *Times* Office, this day, or call personally at No. 66 East Broadway, in the store.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN DEsires a situation in any capacity, indoors or out doors, not afraid of hard work, mental or physical; is a pressing salesman, plain penman, quick accountant, assistant book-keeper, &c. A No. 1 testimonials. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-office.

A PROOF-READER.—A SITUATION AS proof-reader is desired. Address READER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION; a classic in the laying out of ornamental grounds; first-rate florist and fruit grower, and a good vegetable grower; has the best of reference. Address W. D., Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner 15th-st. and Broadway, for three days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man without a family, English, a situation as gardener or to take charge of a gentleman's place; can come with a good recommendation from his last employer. Apply for H. R., at the *Times* Office, between the hours of 10 and 3, Monday and Tuesday.

A FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARdener.—Wanted, a situation by a single man in the above capacity, or would work in store as porter, if required; advertiser is sober and steady and can give good reference. Address N., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a very respectable single young man as coachman; he is strictly temperate, honest, obliging, very industrious and can be trusted implicitly; can come well recommended as such a man. Any person in want of a good man, would do well to apply or address a note to J. B. H., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an respectable young man as coachman, who understands the care and management of horses perfectly well; is a good and careful driver, and has the best of City reference; can refer to his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 253 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable single man, of long experience; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is a first and stylish driver. has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address J. N., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Address J. H, Box No. 1,166 Broadway.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man; is sober and honest; a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; has good reference. Address D. C., Box 854 Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who understands his business; can produce the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, or address H. M.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man, who is fully competent to take charge of road or carriage horses, and has first-rate City references. Address COACHMAN, Box 203 *Times* Office.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man—a Protestant—as porter in a dry goods or grocery establishment; writes a good hand, and is expert at calculations. Address, for two days, C. N., No. 36 6th-av.

A WAITER.—A VERY RESPECTABLE COLored man desires a situation as waiter; is thoroughly competent, refers to his last employer, with whom he has lived three years. Apply to the Servants Institute, No. 36 4th-st., (late No. 146 Grand-st.) C. C. BEDELL.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a steady respectable man; the best of references given. Call on or address W. H., No. 166 9th-st., for two days.

A WAITER OR VALET.—SITUATION wanted as waiter or valet, in a private family, by a man who understands his business well; good reference. Address W. H., Box No. 495 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant Englishman and wife, without incumbrance, situations; the man as coachman and groom; the woman as cook and to assist in the washing; both understand their business thoroughly, and have got the best of reference from their last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE man and his wife wish situations in a respectable family, the man as coachman, and is willing to make himself useful; the wife as good plain cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; in either City or country, the best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 50 Vandam-st., rear house, first floor, front room.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTed.—A Protestant female to cook, wash and iron; good recommendations required; none; others need apply, at No. 31 Pike-st.

CLOAK HANDS WANTED.
Apply to
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.,
(9th-st. door.)

SERVANT WANTED—TO DO DOWN-STAIRS work; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, pleasant in her manners, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 216 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVER, one accustomed to pen-work preferred. Address ENGRAVER, at No. 449 Broadway.

WANTED—A NEAT AND INTELLIGENT COLORed girl, to do general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 78 West 47th-st.

HATTERS WANTED.—SEVERAL FIRST-class wool and fur hat finishers wanted, for an independent shop. Apply at No. 37 Broadway.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—SEVERAL GOOD Cones can find employment at No. 50 Greene-st.

COAL, &C.

400 TONS INCE HALL HOUSE CANNEL.

The best imported for family use; now discharging from ships *Ic. Z.* and *Compromise*, Pier No. 14, East River. Will be delivered in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market price. T. I. ATWOOD,
No. 44 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

CORRECTION.—TO THE ART PUBLIC.—THE authorized collection of Geo. L. Brown's pictures will be sold in a few weeks by JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway. Those advertised by H. H. Leeds & Co. are for the most part merely Summer sketches, belonging to private parties. GEO. L. BROWN.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF RICH AND PLAIN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By D. W. IVES & CO., on THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25 and 26, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 625 Broadway.

A SUPERB STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE, strictly of the best make and style, and guaranteed by City manufacturers of the highest class.
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF CHAMBER FURNITURE, including suites, wardrobes, armoires, lounges, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and commodes, in rosewood, walnut and oak.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, in rich crimson, green, gold and crimson, blue and green and other colors of French brocatel, plush and reps.
ROSEWOOD ETAGERES AND SECRETARY BOOK-CASES.

Also, walnut do., library cases, tables, rosewood and walnut centre and card tables, chess tables, fancy chairs, &c.

OAK AND WALNUT BUFFETS,
some of which are very elegant; also,
DINING TABLES,
16, 12 and 10 feet, of the best City make.
HALL FURNITURE.
Elegant tables, chairs, racks, stands, &.
CHINA, DINNER AND TEA SETS.
Several French China sets, green and blue and gold and other styles, just received; also, a few sets of rich vases, &c.

A CARD

The public are respectfully invited to examine these goods on the day and evening before sale. Every article is warranted and worthy the confidence and attention of purchasers. Catalogues at our down town offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. D. W. IVES & CO.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF

REAL BRONZES,
REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
CRYSTAL GLASS,
BISQUET STATUETTES,
And other magnificent French goods just landed ex ships MERCURY and GERMANIA.
To be sold at Auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at his Salesroom,
No. 158 BROADWAY,
AT
11 o'clock THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, 26th and 26th inst.

The above surpass any that have as yet been imported, being of entirely new designs and decorations. Ladies and the public are especially invited to examine them. To be positively sold without any reserve, on Foreign Account.
Among the REAL BRONZES may be noticed two superb
CHEVAUX-DE-MARLY,
STATUE OF ST. JOHN,
STATUETTES OF REUBENS,
VAN DYCK, MILTON,
SHAKESPEARE,
And many others; forming the most splendid sale ever offered in this country.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDA Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 50 Nassau-st., the entire collection of FINISHED PICTURES OF OUR WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN ARTIST, GEO. L. BROWN, Esq., the majority of which have been painted since his return from Europe. Among them will be found his celebrated picture of "NIAGARA FALLS AT SUNRISE," which is considered one of the finest representations of the Falls yet painted. Also, his great
HISTORICAL PAINTING OF THE WAR,
"THE LANDING OF GEN. BURNSIDE AT ROANOKE,"
The others comprise some of his most exquisitely-finished cabinet gems, including "New-York and Bay from Hoboken," "Views at Newport and Vicinity," and others equally valuable for the elaborate care and touch which has given his pencilings such great reputation.
All of which will be on exhibition on and from the 24d inst., at our gallery as above, with catalogues, and will positively be sold without reserve.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26,
At 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Down-Town Club-Room, No. 22 Exchange-place.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' down-town Club Room, No. 22 Exchange-place, furniture, glass ware, and other articles used in a large club-house, consisting of carpets, oilcloths, a large stock of tables, chairs, curtains, chandeliers, buffet extension tables, dining-room chairs and tables, China and glass ware, linen sheeting and napkins, pillow cases, cotton do., sheets, mattresses, damask table covers and napkins, table cutlery, plated ware, bedsteads, blankets and bedding, clocks, pantry containing lots of pickles, sauces, essences, mustard, spices, maccaroni, turkey, beans, and other fine articles. A large and valuable stock of tin, iron, and copper kitchen ware, earthen do., counter, cigar show cases, check boxes, desks, ale pumps, plated ale mugs, refrigerators, gas heaters, and quantities of other articles, which will be found in the catalogues on the day of sale. Everything is of the finest class.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, will sell, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock each day, at his salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large and valuable collection of rare and choice
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,
By well-known American and foreign artists. Also,
AN ORIGINAL OF THE ARTIST'S DAUGHTER,
By Pierre Mignard, Court Painter to Louis XIV.
Also, a large lot of choice
ENGRAVINGS, MEZZOTINTS, STUDIES, &c.,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF AN IMPORTER
relinquishing this branch of his business. The sale will be without reserve, and is well worthy the attention of artists, connoisseurs and the public. They are now on exhibition with catalogues.

A. M. CHRISTALER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—WATCHES, JEWELRY, diamonds, watch movements, &c., by A. M. CHRISTALER, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of fine gold rings, brooches, earrings, single and in sets, pencil cases, guard, fob and vest chains, watch-keys, slides, studs, sleeve-buttons, bracelets, necklaces, charms, &c. Also, fine gold hunting English patent levers, double-time, independent second levers, ladies' enameled watches, nickle movements, hunting detached levers, duplex chronometers; also, silver patent and detached levers, cylinders, &c. Also, a large assortment of fine diamond, ruby, pearl and garnet rings, brooches, earrings, pins, studs, buttons, single and in sets; 100 other watch. A large lot of other articles in the line. Catalogues at sale. By order of assignees. Continuation sale of 13th inst.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FORTY-SIXTH-STREET PROPERTY.—By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Joseph J. Marrin, Referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, unless previously disposed of at private sale:
West Forty-sixth-street.—The two new and handsome first-class houses and lots Nos. 33 and 35 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The houses are each four stories, brown-stone, high stoop, first-class, 20x55 feet, in fine order. All improvements. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GEO. COOK will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a large and well assorted stock of first-class cabinet furniture, consisting, as follows, viz: Rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatel, reps and hair-cloth; rosewood, black walnut and oak library, dining and chamber suites; canterburies, wardrobes, book cases, centre and fancy tables, buffets, extension dining tables, Turkish arm chairs, lounges, etageres, secretaries, &c. Goods bought at this sale can be carefully boxed (for shipping) on the premises.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 160 West 20th-st., a few doors from 8th-av., the elegant parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, containing in the above residence, comprising parlor suites, brocatel and lace curtains, Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil cloths, inc rain carpets, rosewood pianoforte, marble top centre tables, library bookcase, extension dining-table, dining chairs, dinner and tea sets, glassware, cutlery, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock,

FINANCIAL.

U. S. Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which makes the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to 8¼ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the Government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now realies through *the confidence and patriotism of the people* for continued financial support.

We offer them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every purchaser by them, through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the
NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.
The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.
This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.
Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and GOLD, PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

BONDS OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$236,000 6 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
233,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
188,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
214,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$875,000 in all

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1863, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December. JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer State Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Rensham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Read,
William E. Harriman,	Charles Burkhalter,
Jacob C. Newlin,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Jacob A. Robertson,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
Charles N. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward G. Faile,	John F. Halstead,
John J. Phelps,	Lawrence M. Luther,
Jacob Harsen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Penfold,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird,	Abraham B. Embury.
Peter I. Nevius, Jr.,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., }
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862. }

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.
From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of
Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, }
No. 30 Broadway, Nov. 17, 1862. }

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this Institution will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be open edat 4 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.

Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Receiver's certificates for advances made to the Company will be purchased at a premium, by WESTON, DORTIC & CO.,
No. 19 William-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved real estate in New-York or Brooklyn, in sums of from $900 to $15,000. No brokers' commission charged. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., attorney at law, No. 229 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 56 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) as par, for current funds.
Purchases of this loan made through us constitute direct to the aid of the Government.
Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York;
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 20 bonds of $1,500 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and 50 bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White-Lead Company, about the 21st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York Evening Post.
FISHER HOW, Treasurer. No. 54 Fulton-st.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty scares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

NOTICE—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of unassented Stock and Bonds of this Road, (now Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien,) are requested to call at my office. No. 60 Wall-st.
E. R. MEADE.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open EVERY DAY, from 10 to 3. Also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 2, at 12 M., there will be a very large sale of Real Estate, under mortgage foreclosure, at Trinity Building (basement), No. 111 Broadway. The opportunity now presented to merchants and capitalists will not occur again for a long period. The property lies on the high table land close to the Fort Washington depôt, and will cut up most advantageously. See advertisement in the *Evening Post*. The premises are now vacant and open for inspection. It is perfectly well known that nothing under $125,000 cash would have purchased this property in 1860, and by sales of lots below that it was very cheap, relatively, at that figure. Parties contemplating investments in real estate would do well to examine into the merits and numerous advantages presented by this sale. The owner of the equity will cheerfully, and, he trusts, fairly, answer all inquiries. He is now obliged to enter the market, and asks simply a fair field. The sale will be positive, without adjournment. Terms, cash in thirty days; but should the buyer desire it, all over forty thousand dollars may remain on mortgage.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 133½ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 30x70—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.
For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, bay windows to basement and first story, and all the modern improvements, built by the Messrs. Thorp; house 20x45, lot 20x100, north side of 76th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating Pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 227 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

$3,300.—FOR SALE, A TREEE-STORY brick store and dwelling, within five minutes walk of Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store has show window, shelving, gas fixtures, etc.; house in complete order; terms easy; title perfect. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSES AT AUCTION.—NOS. 33 & 35 WEST 46th-st., if not sold at private sale, will be sold at auction, Nov. 25, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway; four-story brown stone, well built. Apply to VAN WYCKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VILLA HOUSE AND SIX LOTS in Brooklyn, situated at the northwest corner of Gates and Bedford avs. Price $16,500; $7,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately. IRVING & WINTHROP, No. 44 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement brick house No. 342 West 35th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling-eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO RENT.—A TWO-STORY COTtage, with barn, and from three to five acres of land, not more than seven miles from Hoboken Ferry, within walking distance of a railroad depôt or an omnibus route. Address, stating particulars, S. P., care of Postmaster, Hackensack, N. J.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWOstory house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET—No. 162 East 14th-st., No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., lower part No. 209 East 19th-st., basement and parlor floors and bedroom on third story; upper part of No. 185 East 19th-st., second story, five rooms, and two rooms on third story, all with modern improvements. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, THREE SPLENDID suites of apartments, in the new houses on 4th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., for $10, $13 50 and $14 per month. Each apartment has five and six rooms. Only to quiet and genteel families. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 236 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, with all the modern improvements; gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—A SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 236 West 26th-st.: has all the modern improvements; rent, $300 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 55 EAST 28th-st. Inquire on the premises from 10 till 3 o'clock daily, Sundays excepted.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE GROWN persons, the second floor of a house in which there is but one family. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., J. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT wholesale and low prices at KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 139 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA.
Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that the
FIRST GRAND OPERA NIGHT IN BROOKLYN
this season will occur
THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Nov. 25.
On this occasion the celebrated Prima Donna,
SIGNORA GINEVRA GUERRABELLA
will have the honor to make her first appearance to a Brooklyn audience.
First appearance of the new Contralto,
SIGNORINA MORENSI,
when will be produced Verdi's celebrated Opera of
IL TROVATORE.

GUERRABELLA	as	Leonora
BRIGNOLI	as	Manrico
MORENSI	as	Azucena
AMODIO	as	Count di Luna

Conductor and Musical Director.....Signor MUZIO.
Admission to parquet, parquet circle and balcony, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; family circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.
Seats can be secured in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York, at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
THURSDAY, NOV. 27,
CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
Admission to all parts of the Academy, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
When will be presented Donisetti's celebrated opera,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia.....LORINI | Maffio Orsini.....MORENSI
Gennaro.....BRIGNOLI | Duke Alfonso.....SUSINI

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH.
CORDIER.
Director.....J. GRAU
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) NINTH OPERA NIGHT.
NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for Wednesday's DINORAH and for Thursday's (Thanksgiving Day) Cheap Opera Night, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; and Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that Mayerbeer's new Opera of
DINORAH;
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL
will be produced for the second time
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock.
Second appearance in New-York of
MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.
Wherever this latest inspiration of the illustrious composer of "Les Huguenots" has been performed it has been pronounced a chef d'œuvre.
NEW SCENERY
has been prepared for the Opera by Mr. Calyo, and the scene at the Mill Dam of the
INUNDATION,
will, it is believed, fully maintain the high repute of the establishment.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:

Mlle. CORDIER	as	Dinorah
Mlle. MORENSI	as	The first Goatherd
Sig. Brignoli	as	Corentic | Sig. Susini as The Hunter
Sig. Amodio	as	Hoel | Miss Stocktonas 2d Goatherd

To give due effect to the Episode of the third act, Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG,
which can only be effectively given by an artist of superior merit.
The performance will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.
The musical portion of the Opera has been prepared and carefully rehearsed by.....Signor MUZIO
The mise en scene is under the general superintendence of Sig. SCOLA.
FRIDAY, Nov. 28, third night of
DINORAH

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 685 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
OPERA NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
For this night only,
POSTILLON OF LONJUMEAU.
Which created so great a sensation on its previous representation.
Mr. Anchutz begs to inform the public that he will give a
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
On Thanksgiving, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
For this night only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
(Die Zauberfloete,)
Which will be presented in the same magnificent style and with the same perfection in all its details as first produced at this establishment.
WITH THE ORIGINAL AND COMPLETE CAST.
AND INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

Admission	50 cents
Reserved Seats	25 cents extra
Family Circle	25 cents

IRVING HALL.
MR. J. R. THOMAS'
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT.
THURSDAY, Nov. 27,
A choice selection of classical and popular music will be performed by the following artists:
MRS. MOZART,
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
MISS EMMA TURNER,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. S. B. MILLS, (piano-forte,)
MR. THEODORE THOMAS, (violin,)
MR. GEO. W. MORGAN, (accompanist.)
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door.

THANKSGIVING DONATION VISIT.
THE INSTITUTION FOR THE CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS, No. 334 6th-av., will be open to visitors on THURSDAY, Nov. 27, from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, ON MURray Hill, will let one 2d, and two 3d story front rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives only, on reasonable terms. Best references given and required. Address WILSON, Station G.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in a pleasant location has several fine rooms to let to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 18 West 41st-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD floor to let, with board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 16th-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL ACcommodate one or two single gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 116 11th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, at No. 73 2d-av., near 4th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 14TH AND 23D sts. and 3d and 5th avs., for an elderly widow lady and young gentleman. A private family preferred, a comfortable and permanent home being desired. Address, with references, stating location of rooms, price and dinner hour, R. D., Post-office Box No. 1,074.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Room for a gentleman at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance No. 34 Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferry.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A well-furnished house in a good neighborhood in New-York or Brooklyn, can have a pleasant, quiet family, requiring four rooms, to board, at a liberal price. Address T. W. L., Box No. 175 *Times* Office. References given and required. No children preferred.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements; this will be a good home as there will be few taken. Terms $8 to $10; dinner at 1; references exchanged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, A pleasantly situated and nicely furnished suite of rooms, with full or partial board, between 10th and 24th sts., and Broadway and 6th-av. Address, with full particulars, J. A. T., Box No. 1,053 Post-office.

ROOMS, PLEASANTLY LOCATED, AND neatly furnished to let to single gentlemen, by a private family, at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

HOTELS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
This elegant and commodious hotel, erected by JAMES DONAHUE and JOSEPH A. DONAHOE, Esqs., to be conducted by Mr. LEWIS LELAND, late of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, will be ready for the reception of guests on the 1st of January, 1863.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BUTLERS
SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY
OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE
NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,
No. 175 WASHINGTON-ST.
KNAPP & WORTHEN.

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.
Healthy,
cheap
and highly flavored.
Twice the strength of Java.
Only 22 cents per pound. Try it.
Sold by nearly every grocer
General Depôt, No. 268 Greenwich-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.—FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS OF the Six per Cent. Bonds of the New-York Central Railroad Company, due in 1883, numbered 1,883, 4,483, 4,487, 4,493 and 4,494. The public are cautioned against purchasing the above-described bonds.
A. P. BOGERT, Bristol, R. I.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6; begin at 7½ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, and THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
First time of a new three-act fairy spectacle, entitled
BLONDETTE,
or the
NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT,
replete with
ENTIRELY NEW AND GEORGEOUS SCENERY,
SPLENDID DRESSES, BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
WONDERFUL TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS,
and the most elaborate
PROPERTIES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS.
Embracing all the adjuncts of this popular Theatre.
ARTISTIC, SCENIC AND MECHANICAL,
The whole under the direction of
MISS LAURA KEENE.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, by THOMAS BAKER.
A POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS,
Together with a numerous Corps de Ballet.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT I.—SCENE 1.—The Bride's Boudoir—Chorus of Bridesmaids—The Princess Blondette Attired for her Wedding—Entrance of the Unbidden Visitors—King Merlin in a Quandary—The Bride Ready but the Bridegroom non est—Gambille receives a Box on the Ear which is not half so Agreeable as a Box at the Opera—ENTRANCE OF THE FAIRY RAMPAGE—Things Look Squally—A Wedding Present to the Bride Left on the Piano—Sudden Transformation—Lubin in a Dream—A Novel Robe de Chambre. SCENE 2—The Terrace and Gardens of the Palace of King Merlin—The Intelligent Telescope—Arrival of Prince Merlin—The Magic Watch is Lost—The House of Merlin & Son Bankrupt—Solo and Chorus: "Cried Tom Thus pursuing"! SCENE 3.—Cottage of Mignonette—The Deaf Old Shepherd—The Villagers Assembled to Celebrate the Nuptials of Lubin and Mignonette—The Moon-struck Bride Rescued from the Corsair Vessel, probably the 290'—Lubin finds his Nose Out of Joint by the Prince—The Chase After the Magic Watch.
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS.
"Who braves the consecrated Hours,
Who dare confront their magic Powers."
THE TWELVE HOURS.—The magic watch is lost—how to regain it. The scene changes to
GROTTO OF LOVE,
with attendant Nymphs.
ACT II.—SCENE 1.—CORN FIELD—The Reapers at Work—The Magic Watch is found by Lubin—Sudden disappearance of Caps, and a more disagreeable disappearance of Gowns and Females—A Dropsical Wheatsheaf—The Fairy Rampage Again—Lubin informed of his Treasure—The Watch must be Wound Up at the Stroke of the Hour—Power against Power.
THE RIVAL PRESTIDIGITATUORS.
SCENE 2.—COTTAGE OF MIGNONETTE—The Princess Blondette an Unwelcome Visitor—The hour of Dinner—Use well your Knife and Fork—Rustic Dinner—Lubin Dissatisfied—Sudden Change by the Aid of the Magic Watch—A Pie that Knows How to Defend Itself. SCENE 3.—Gardens of the Palace—An Extravagant Wish. SCENE 4.—The Palace of Lace—The Hour of Ball—The Ballet of Laces—Arrival of the Hours—"The Perfect Cure," by all the Characters—The Power of Music—Tableau.
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS.
ACT. III.—SCENE 1.—CHAMBER OF AN INN—The Hour of Sleep—The Magic Fire-place and Window—Lubin Boxed up and Ticketed—Eleven o'clock—The Watch not yet Wound up.
SCENE 2.—THE DEVIL'S CROSSING—The Hour of Midnight—The Moving Forest—O, I Wish for for Something Pretty.
BALLET OF BEAUTY—BLONDETTE POLKA.
SCENE 3.—YARD OF A SHEEP-FOLD—"Oh, Miserable"—Lubin a Prince—He Intrusts Truño with the Treasure—Wind it up at One O'clock—The Hour of Love—Truño—Deceived by Love—Lubin Tries to Regain his Watch—Twelve O'clock—The Magic Watch Returned to its Rightful Owner.
SCENE 4.—MIGNONETTE'S COTTAGE—The Hour of Prayer—The Fairy Rampage Foiled—Union of the Four Lovers—Old Time Crushes them all—Advent of Young Time.
CRYSTAL KINGDOM OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS' TRIUMPHANT.
FIRST WEEK OF MR. H. T. RUMSEY,
the great Banjo Player, just arrived from England.
THANKSGIVING DAY—MATINEE for Ladies and Children at 3 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Which created so great a sensation on its previous representation.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.
By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6½; commence at 7¾.
Tickets 25 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
Evenings at DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, will commence THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 25, with "MRS. SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY."
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8, precisely.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	Saturday		Nov. 29
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday		Dec. 6
KANGAROO	Saturday		Dec. 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF ASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $120. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUDE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
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THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

[Continued from First Page.]

By way of San Nazario, has been presented entire before the eyes of His Majesty, as has been done with the previous ones when their tenor has permitted, and I believe the same has taken place with that received by this pocket. His Majesty likes your clear and concise style, and your general observations have attracted his attention. Our friend has particularly recommended to me to charge you to send your letters in two separate sheets, one of which can treat of general matters, of observations on the course of events and of their direction, *leaving it to your sagacity to give them such a turn as may be advantageous*, and of producing a close connection between the interests of the house and the general interests, although without insisting too much upon this point. The other sheet can treat of confidential matters.

The person whom you believed in Orizaba when last I wrote your last letter, has returned to France about the 15th August. He remained a month at Vera Cruz without being able to go to Orizaba, because being on friendly terms with Mr. DE SALIGNY, and also having very intimate relations with LORENCEZ, he would not have known what to have done between these two gentlemen. He also remained some time in Martinique. I had a very long conversation with him on the 23d August, the day of his arrival in Paris, to which place I again returned on the 27th, as he was to leave the 2d September, in order to arrive in Mexico in October, as I wrote to my father. The 27th he suddenly changed his mind, and his voyage was deferred without my being able to penetrate the motives of this sudden decision when all had already left for the campaign; and he only gave as a reason the useless cost of his residence there, when it was perfectly well understood what he had to do by the tenor of his instructions.

However, in the course of the conversation, in speaking of how false his position there would be, the remark was dropped that he had insisted strongly that the influence which we have should be employed to procure for him from the Emperor some official post there, in order that his position might be established, and that in the next visit he would give the reasons for the new decision, although protesting that he should continue acting without reserve.

I suppose he has some other motive, but as from want of time, I have not been able to take the necessary steps to inform myself with reference to it, my opinion does not rest upon certain data.

There was in Mexico one Mr. LAPIERRE, an Adjutant of ALMONTE, an insinuating man, accustomed to intrigue, but in bad standing with the French army, from which he had separated under somewhat unfavorable circumstances. Desiring, at any cost, to use his talents, and seeing that ALMONTE was slipping out of his hands, he commenced, in Mexico, intriguing to gain the confidence of Mr. DE C., and even wrote to Paris, desiring, like a prudent man, to have two strings to his bow. He has since returned here, charged to bring to His Majesty the communications and explanations of Mr. DE SALIGNY, and has carried his mission to a successful issue.

He renewed his approaches in Paris, whence he left on his return on the 2d July. It is believed that the party solicited, embarrassed by the petition of Mr. DE C., has arranged with this individual, who, up to a certain point, had been forced upon him, and who has manifested himself very accommodating, because, being less scrupulous than the other, he counts more upon what the future has in store for him, and has not asked money in advance, which is a good deal, as he fills at the same time another mission. Probably he may be employed *ad interim*. As I believe it is always the intention to send C. to Mexico, when the situation becomes more clearly defined. In fact, "if the policy of FOREY is diametrically opposed to that of SALIGNY on account of different impressions," said C. to me this morning, "and if it becomes necessary for SALIGNY to return to France, it would be a stupidity on my part to go there now, because on account of the relations which connect me with him, I should be obliged to associate myself with his fortune, and to return in his company, without the ability to be of any further use to the house. It is better to wait the impression which the first letters of FOREY make upon the Emperor, and then I can go in any event, because if SALIGNY is relieved, I can, free from all influence, follow another line of conduct, and still be useful, because I do not believe, counting the time necessary to install a new Government, that the business of the bonds will come up before November."

C. has had a very long conversation with his Majesty, in which, according to the established ceremonial, he was limited in replying to the questions put to him. There was no allusion, direct nor indirect, to the affairs of the house. The impressions drawn from the interview are the following, which I communicate to you, because they are the views of a man of ability, who, in his visit to Mexico, has formed a very correct idea of men and things, and because they indicate with clearness his idea of the policy of the Emperor. "His Majesty has not yet been able," he says to me, "to come to a definite resolution with reference to the affairs of Mexico, in the midst of the contradictory information which he receives. He examines everything that reaches him, and will only form an opinion after consulting all possible sources of information. Notwithstanding, in the midst of all this, the mission of Mr. LAPIERRE, and the efforts of Mr. DE SALIGNY, have been attended with complete success, and the unfavorable impressions caused by the communications of LORENCEZ have been completely removed. This LAPIERRE has tact, and has labored with energy, and his efforts have gained their object. The letters of SALIGNY have much pleased His Majesty, and even kept up some respect for ALMONTE. I insinuated something to him with reference to the probable candidature of SANTA ANNA, but I was not able to discover in his impassable face any indication of assent. The idea of the Emperor appears to me to be this: Fearing to mark out at such a distance, and with so slight a knowledge of what is passing, a line of policy which might later embarrass the triumph of the expedition, provoking dissensions, he has confided almost entirely to FOREY the care of establishing such order of things as may be necessary. He has no intension to relieve Mr. DE SALIGNY, but the *rôle* of the latter is too limited to struggle with the new General. With regard to LORENCEZ, he will return to obscurity, as he well deserves.

"His Majesty greatly desires one or two battles to restore their lustre to the French arms, and to cause public opinion more readily to accept the necessity of so considerable an expenditure of force."

Permit me, my dear uncle, notwithstanding this letter is already very long, to state also the opinions of C—— with reference to what should be done by the house. These are valuable, not only from the information he has acquired in his visit, but from the intimate knowledge he has of the men placed at the head of the expedition. I let him continue. "My attention was attracted on arriving, by hearing all the world talking of the bond business, on the steamer, at Vera Cruz and in the camp. No one but knows of it, and the efforts employed to discredit them among the officers of the expedition have been completely successful.

All the French residents of Vera Cruz are Liberals. They are in constant relations with the soldiers, and for all the evils they suffer they throw the blame always, upon the affair of the bonds, because they consider it the cause of the continuation of the war.

The reactionaries fear their entire and full recognition because it would burden the Treasury. The Liberals execrate them, and the French believe the calumnies employed to depreciate them, so that I can truly say *that I have not encountered any one in Mexico but M. De Saligny who sustains them.*

FOREY will arrive meanwhile; FOREY, of violent character, caustic, malevolent, and who refers everything to the military standard, which, for him, is superior to all else. By the decree which relieved LA GRAVIERE the military element which he represented was made subject to the diplomatic, as SALIGNY remained invested with full powers during war, which is an occurrence without precedent. It is, therefore, self-evident that FOREY will adopt the opinion of the officers who surround him, and that he will look upon the business with an unfavorable eye, to which which must be added that all the Chiefs also dislike it, JURIEN, ROZE, RUSSEL, LAGROIX, DOAZAN, &c., &c.

SALIGNY cannot struggle against all this, and he will be obliged to return. The business has been strongly recommended to FOREY; but it is necessary to bear in mind that the influence that sustains our business, as French, *is very great in high places*, but less among the military chiefs, and FOREY, who bears almost unlimited powers, will be a species of Viceroy, doing whatever he pleases. The opinion of our friends is that he will be against the business, and that it would have been desirable that there should have gone in his place, TRECHU, a man as reliable as he is able, and of fine manners."

"I acknowledge," adds C., "that FOREY can do nothing more than retard the recognition of the bonds, because the sole judge of their validity is the proper tribunal of Paris, and that it will be impossible to dispute their justice presenting them thus, that is, not reclamations, nor a payment, nor seventy-five millions, but simply the execution of a law of the Treasury of Mexico. We have to insist also upon the slight value of Mexican paper, which can never be sold for over 50 per cent.

I would consent, notwithstanding, were I in the place of the House, to some composition by which the chances and the tediousness that would attend a decision by the tribunals might be avoided.

Appearances could be saved by stating that no arrangement could be consented to that did not have some other guarantee than the faith of the Mexican Government, but that an arrangement under the auspices of France would be accepted with pleasure."

Nothing yet of the memoir of PAYNO, nor of the arrival of D. RAMON PACHECO. The papers speak only of a confidential letter of JUAREZ to the Emperor, arrived by the last English packet. In default of any attack upon us, it is in every point of view useless to publish the defence of the House, and such is the settled opinion of our friends. It will be well to send copies of it to all the Departments, and to such persons as may be able to have any influence with reference to the recognition of the bonds; but it is not desirable to circulate them among the public. The best way will be to take advantage of publications in Mexico, when the French shall have entered there. Secret means can meanwhile be better and more safely employed, and for this reason I sent four copies of the defence of the House a few days since to the editor of the *Indépendance Belge*, a paper very hostile, and of great circulation, by the hands of one of my friends, who exercises a great influence with that gentleman, and I hope to convince him of the justice of the affair. The same friend has had a long conference with Mr. DE LAUMIERES, General-in-Chief of the Artillery in Mexico. As he is intimate with him, he has entered fully into the business of

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Orizaba, [illegible] had got his promotion as one of his influence, which is very great with the Extraordinary Corps, to their favor. You should write to Gen. NEIGRE.

I have to communicate to you a piece of good news: SUBERVIELLE is dead. As he leaves many heirs, the House will no longer have the direction it had during his life. MASCON, a friend of ESCANDON, is also dead.

I inclose a number of the *Debris of Lerma*, which contains the decree of your naturalization. It would not have been printed till the end of October, as there are many others which should have been published first; but as I was aware of its importance, I took such steps with those in charge of its insertion—availing myself also of my friends—that I carried my point. I will send two other copies on the 15th of September.

Adieu, my dear uncle. Desiring that your health may continue good, and taking the most lively interest in the favorable issue of your affairs, I am, your affectionate nephew, LOUIS ELSESSER.

P. S.—I shall not omit any efforts to hasten the departure of Mr. De C., as in your last letters you indicate that you desire it. By way of San Nazario I will write you anything interesting I may learn.

ORIZABA, Aug. 24, 1862.

MY DEAR BROTHER: What a convenience is this packet of San Nazario which enables us to get news from you every fifteen days. Up to the present time it has not been necessary for business, but now it will be. Any way, it relieves our anxiety with reference to yourselves, and the perils to which we believe you are exposed.

When you receive the letters by this mail, you will already have made the acquaintance of the Zouaves. How consoling is this thought. I congratulate you with all my heart. How interesting will be your letters of the coming month; give me many details.

They say here that Gen. LORENCEZ is crazy, and that VALAZE manages everything for him. Mr. DE G——, who knows his family, says that it is not improbable, for this disease is hereditary in his family. This circumstance has been very unfortunate for you, and much has it caused you to lose.

With reference to the pamphlets of PAYNO, which you fear so much, I do not believe they will be published. My husband has probably told you of the steps he has taken with the Director of the Press, and the petitions he has addressed to him have gained the promise that they shall not be printed in France, at least for the present. I have not so much fear now, for its publication would be difficult since the Press has received orders not to insert anything with reference to Mexico, and they are completely silent upon this head. They even say the Emperor has made use of reprisals, ordering the detention of all the letters coming from Mexico, directed to the correspondents of the Government of JUAREZ. Will they be published, as has been done in Mexico? I do not believe so, but it would be very amusing and curious.

Your loving sister, ELSESSER JECKER.

ORIZABA, Aug. 27.

Feeling itself almost anticipated and closely watched by WYKE, the French Government lets nothing transpire with reference to its projects of protectorate, colonization, &c., &c. Not less than eighteen Generals go out with the expeditionary corps, for which reason it must be very considerable.

This affair costs a great deal. How will the Government be indemnified so as to satisfy public opinion, if the revenues of the State (twenty millions per annum) are mortgaged in advance?

ORIZABA, Aug. 24, 1862.

MY DEAR JECKER: I believe that affairs are taking a better aspect for us, for a decision has been come to to colonize; forty-five thousand men will be sent out, and in fine, a complete transportation is treated of.

I believe that as it has afforded the pretext under which to realize all this, the unfortunate affair of the 5th May is not now so much regretted.

Your letter of the 12th July has reached my hands. That of the 11th, directed to Mr. ——, has been shown to His Majesty, as has been done with various of the extracts from former favors of yours.

I trust we shall rise from the abyss, for the news received by our friends is good, and their hopes revive.

Mr. DE CHE—— is again back in Paris; he returns to Mexico the 1st September. He has given an account to His Majesty of the state of affairs, and I believe there is reason to congratulate ourselves upon his mission; our friends think that the Bonds will be admitted in Mexico. It is better so, and not that the affair be decided in Europe at the cost of a great sacrifice; such is my desire.

Your explanations with reference to the Bonds are satisfactory. My son has very well translated the Memoire of Payno, the publication of which, I think, we have been able to prevent; but in order that my data may be complete, please send me a statement of your reclamations, separate from those of the Bonds, resting assured I will make no use of it without consulting you, and that I will divulge nothing, although I see everything has been published since the disgusting correspondence of WYKE has been submitted to Parliament. That diplomat, the instrument of favor, has been your true adversary, and even your deadly enemy. I have promised nothing to your creditors; but have reassured Mr. HOTTINGER, who affirms that your liquidation has not yet the regular character which it will have after the entry of the French into Mexico. Louis is very exact in his vigilance with reference to whatever may be of interest to you: I shall see the persons who are interested with us, whose Council is awaited with reference to the publication of you defense, which at this moment appears inopportune.

Your naturalization has been inserted in the Bolitin of Laws, and I enclose a copy.

Yours affectionate,
X. ELSESSER.

P. S.—I have reason to believe that the plans of colonization will be arranged according to the ideas contained on page 481 of FOSSEY. His Majesty, in his works, had selected the Transit of Nicaragua. I have already spoken to you of all this in my previous letters. The time approaches in which this idea may be realized. You will not have forgotten that I delivered the map of the railroad route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the new Duke. He had raised the objection of the project of the Emperor, but I responded with the works of RAIS and FOSSEY. I cannot enumerate to you the reasons which led me to desire a speedy settlement in Mexico, they are too numerous. The presence of the new agent will contribute to this end, as also that of the Minister SALIGNY. Do not fear as regards FOREY, to whom you are already recommended; it is more than a month since I knew of it, but I had forgotten to speak of it. It will be well to take advantage of the liberty of the Press to defend yourself. Do not omit my separate paragraph with reference to naturalization.

The expedition will have relation, also, to the affairs of the United States.

PARIS, Aug. 31, 1862.

MY DEAR JAVIER: I hastily write you these few lines, as I have written UNCLE so many, many pages, giving all the information possible, and have delayed so much in writing them to learn positively whether C. would go or not, that the last moment has arrived for letters to be received for the mail for Mexico.

According to your advice, and with the aid of your letter and that of uncle, I have written an article directed to the *Patrie*, drawing a comparison between the conduct of PRIM and that of SALIGNY. As no letters have arrived from Mexico, and all are ignorant of the course of JUAREZ, I hope that the article will be favorably received, and will produce the effect we desire, of touching the national pride of some of the papers, which will not fail to note the fact and enlarge upon it, as PRIM is very unpopular in France, since the affair of Puebla, which is considered as resulting from the course he pursued.

I send the package directly to you, according to the advice of Mr. DE G., in order to attract less attention, and do not seal Uncle's letter, so that you can read it. Read that addressed to him before those of father and Mother: it is very interesting for the news it contains, which is too much to repeat to you here.

Seal it—it already has the envelope—and direct it immediately. Your effectionate brother, LUIS.

PORENTRUI, Aug. 24, 1862.

MY VERY DEAR JAVIER: I have done all I could to tranquillize our creditors, but have succeeded in nothing more. It is true, I was mistaken with regard to the amount of the forces confided to DOUAY, the famous General of the war in Italy, cited by BAZANCOURT; *but I have not deceived you in repeating to you for now more than a year, that there would be colonization, a throne, protectorate, &c., &c.*

Now you will see FOREY, who will go forward rough shod, and who understands no jokes, but with his 40,000 men will go even to the Rio del Norte, to subdue ALVAREZ, the King of the South. I believe also that these forces have in view to restrain the United States, drunk with pride and vain boasting. With reference to LORENCEZ, he has lost credit here completely.

LUIS is the one who at present keeps me informed of confidential matters. Through him you will get them in full, and they are not unfavorable to us.

You are aware that I have sent to your uncle a memoir which treats of each one of the negotiations projected by him or our friends. First, Tehuantepec; second, Sonora; third, Mines; fourth, Improvement of Forges by the Chenot process; fifth, &c., &c. He has acknowledged receipt without remark. Perhaps this is what has provoked the laugh of his nephew, because there is nothing that now appears to me available except the exchange of the drafts of the army, monopolized in our favor, without the prejudice of dividing the gains with our friends.

Of this JECKER speaks again in a letter to Mr. DE N., of which he has sent me a copy.

Mr. DE CHEVARDIER will have carried the decree of naturalization; any way it will appear in the *Boletin*, and I will send it to you. YOUR FATHER.

PORENTRUI, Aug. 24, 1862.

MY DEAR JAVIER: It is possible that I may have been mistaken as to the forces sent up to the present time; but now it is certain that the misfortune of the 5th of May, prepared by the artifices of WYKE, has only served as a plausible pretext to His Majesty to display his eagles and establish a protectorate, or colonize Mexico, the same as Algeria, which has been much treated of in secret, and I suspected it when I presented to Mr. DE—— the memoir upon Tehuantepec, formed from the notes of RAISS, FOSSEY, &c., &c., and accompanied by a map of the railroad route across the Isthmus.

With a man so positive as JECKER, I want myself to be equally positive. For this I have considered as chimerical some of his projects, that is to say, as not available at present, and that they cannot furnish us funds except in certain contingencies; such are Sonora; the Isthmus; the lands near Matamora

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configuous to the Rio Grande del Norte, &c., &c. [illegible] all of them I have made a critical review in order of number. There is no doubt that the future will enable us to realize largely from these values, if for the intermediate time we can count upon the aid of some capitalist not very usurious. JECKER does well in insisting in his letter of the 11th July upon the theme of the monopoly of the drafts of the army, for this being composed of upward of 45,000 men, the business would be excellent, above all to raise our credit, because under the point of view of gain, as there will be a division, it will not be so brilliant, having only one half per cent. exchange.

Has the house shoulders sufficiently strong? I have not tried them. Our friends have faith in the capacity of JECKER.

The papers are silent with reference to the projects concerning Mexico, for these are very grave and capable of inspiring serious alarm in England, for by reason of his smartness, WYKE has acted like a fool, making a golden bridge and leaving it a free field.

For the present, nothing is required but patience, for now only has the horizon been opened to our view.

It is believed here that immediately on the arrival of the French in Mexico, your situation will greatly change, and if Uncle can be able to pay his interest at the end of the year, the result will be superb, above all, for us, because we will receive over 200,000 francs; but he does not speak of it, perhaps remembering that at first he promised too much. Aid him in the articles of J. in Mexico, destined to rehabitate his bonds. In Paris, for the present, it is better not to wake the cat which sleeps. WYKE has been our real enemy; JUAREZ should burn a long candle for him.

I do not know if you will publish your defence in Mexico; in any case, it will be well to write frequent articles, for the emissaries of JUAREZ have persuaded the French army that they have only gone to Mexico on our account.

The documents I have received have fully informed me. I have nothing more to say of the business of Corona. and understand perfectly that I have no option, for he has said in Paris that to get his money it would be necessary to put the dagger to JECKER'S breast.

FOSSEY is in favor of the colonization of the Isthmus. See his note with reference to this point at the end of the book. His Majesty does not insist any longer upon Nicaragua. With 45,000 men submission will follow, and even a pressure will be brought to bear upon the United States, the position of which is not without its influence on what passes.

The character of the Emperor is that of patience; the affair of Mexico has given him much trouble, but nothing has been precipitated thereby.

According to what they say, he has this trace of similarity with JECKER.

The first care of His Majesty concerns the organization of *gens d'armerie*, under the charge of Gens. WELL and MIRANDOL.

When two thousands are had it is calculated that robberies will cease. In fine, we shall even see a visit paid to the Viceroy of the South, ALVARES, who will have to keep down the Apache.

Mr. de P. has touched at the Rio del Norte; some of the detachments of the army will also go there. With reference to the organization of the Government, MAXIMILIAN was nothing more than a pilot-baloon without without any importance. ALMONTE can well be laid aside. Who will be placed to govern under the tutilage of France? I cannot say. If I was in Paris I might penetrate certain things, but—

The terrible mystery has at last been discovered; the instructions are first known by the *Presse*, organ of JUAREZ. They are not very decided, but rather elastic and conditional. For this reason I can understand that they have caused no excitement, although the Cabinet of Mexico learned them immediately through SALONDE—I mean SELONG—who received a copy from SABERBIELLE, who received them from NOEL, sub director of foreign relations for America. Abraham beget Jacob, Jacob, &c., &c.

Even if the business of the Bonds had been arranged at the time of the recognition of JUAREZ, I doubt if the house would have come out any better, for it would have been exhausted by forced loans, &c., much aid would it have required.

BUT, now that the affair of the bonds has been discussed by the Press of both worlds, JECKER has an universal name, and is from this time forward inseparable from the name in Mexico.

JUAREZ knows the power of the Press, and no one has made a better use of it in Europe and America, and but for the firmness of Mr. DE SALIGNY, he would have carried his point. This has been affirmed by his Consul in Paris, with an assurance that would in the end have imposed upon me.

They say that Mexico will be speedily regulated, and that after having formed a sufficient nucleus of indigenous force, the French will return by degrees, leaving only the number that may be strictly necessary.

Your loving father, who thinks of you constantly,
X. ELSESSER.

PARIS, Sept. 14, 1862.

DEAR UNCLE—The arrival of the steamer which brings the correspondence from Mexico to San Nazario is not yet signalized, and I cannot, therefore, this time, answer your letters by return of mail.

This letter will be only the complement of the news I gave you in my letter of the 1st inst. Since that time I have not been able to have any private conversation with M. LE REGNEVEUR, and consequently am yet uncertain as to the *rôle* he designs for M. DE CHE, who has now been detained more than twenty days at Puy by the mutiny of the general council.

On the other hand, he has probably not been able to occupy himself usefully with your affairs, as he must have received your letter at the very moment he was receiving at his house the friend who had gone on the occasion of his new position. Mr. DE CHE considers what you wrote to father, although I read him only extracts from it, as sufficiently important to communicate it to the Duke in order to contrast the conduct of PRIM with that of SALIGNY, and he judges that great advantage may be taken of it to restore the credit of SALIGNY, for which purpose it is necessary to do everything to influence His Majesty. I have not yet learned the result of the audience, because all these gentlemen are occupied in their preparations for travel, some for the baths of Biarritz, where the Emperor goes, and some to the country.

I believe, however, according to the conversation which I have had with Mr. CHE, that the intention of these gentlemen, as I have before stated, is to wait for the first communications of FOREY to His Majesty, in order to penetrate the direction he will give to his policy, see his opinion of the conduct of SALIGNY with reference to the special interests he has sustained, and if they are favorable to that Minister, what effect this may produce upon the mind of His Majesty. On this hypothesis, and if matters should reach a point which would oblige SALIGNY to resign his post, we shall see Mr. CHE, who then free in his actions and not dependent upon any one, as would have been the case with SALIGNY, from their relations of friendship, can protect the house in its affairs, using there his powerful influence.

With reference to the bond business. It will then be passed immediately, (as BILLAUT said in the House of Deputies.) to the Commission of claims, which will give its judgment without appeal and which will be executed immediately if it is favorable to us, as is to be presumed it will be. It may be there may be delays in the public proceedings, and these gentlemen fear it, notwithstanding the energetic denial which has been given to the rumors which have been circulated, in fact these same scandalous *exposés* which were published in Mexico, have commenced since some days to be circulated here in Paris secretly, and our friends are anxious that the affair should be settled and forgotten before these rumors take consistency.

Admitting that the impressions of FOREY will be favorable to SALIGNY, and that the latter should be able to move in accord with him, then the affair should be left to follow its course in Mexico, and as we know the zeal with which this Minister sustains it, in a little time, without the world's knowing it, we will again secure his freedom of action, and the powers which have been temporarily suspended by the arrival of FOREY will be returned to him, for if this latter is charged with the task of subduing the entire country his mission is to see things as they really are since the arrival of the expedition, and his Majesty awaits his opinion in order to form his own. But FOREY aspires to a Marshalship, and has his own reasons for surrounding himself with friends, and this may be the reason why he vacillated so long before communicating with Mr. DE CHE.

In that case this gentleman would not leave, for Mr. REGNEVEUR thinks that in such event his presence would only be useful to watch over the compliance with our pledges, in the case—and he does not suppose it—that you do not hasten to comply with them yourself.

The individual of whom I spoke in my last letter—the attaché of ALMONTE—will probably answer, although he knows but little, and we have not advanced much with him; but there is no necessity for delay on this account, as he is only a person of intrigue. At the beginning of the expedition JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE paid him 500 francs monthly for account of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, under what title we cannot learn.

I have caused Mr. CHE, in the last interview I had with him, to understand that it is indispensable to accelerate the decision with reference to the affair of the bonds, giving him in my way the general impression which had been produced upon my mind by the reading of your correspondence. I said to him that all the statements which had been given to these gentlemen were exact, and that there were, in fact, immense resources, but that before all it was necessary to restore to the house its liberty of action, in order to get rid of its creditors, although it might be by the credit these had given it, and that then, like a wagon temporarily stuck, it would again resume its progress without delay. He appeared convinced, and as he was going at once to the Duke's, he promised to use with him all his influence in order to convince him that this indefinite doubt and paralysis will be the ruin of the house. This gentleman is on the most intimate terms with the Duke, as also with Mr. REGNEVEUR or Mr. G. He was in college with him, and has the *entrée* of his house at all hours. He possesses some little capital and has, unfortunately, private affairs which occupy him. Before Mr. REGNEVEUR took the sudden resolution of delaying his departure, he had not renewed any relations, and was for all the world still in Mexico, but since he has begun to occupy himself again, and I cannot derive as much advantage as before. He has a fixed salary, and 2½ per cent. of the final result, according to what he has told me. These gentlemen have various projects, some of them rather too ingenious; here is one they have communicated to me with great secrecy, and from which you may be able to extract some benefit in the future: "When the French army occupies Mexico, there will be a great movement of convoys between Vera Cruz and Mexico. The wagons will come ad full, and return empty. Persons sustained by powerful influence, and of great activation with the military chiefs, could, under some gratuitous or slightly onerous condension, obtain the right to a certain amount of freight by the return wagons, say 200 kilogrammes each wagon. *You can easily imagine the rest.* The freight will be dollars, and thus there could be managed the remission to Europe of all the sums which now go out by conducting, as of course the English and San Nazario lines of steamers would be glad to take the money on its arrival at Vera Cruz, as all would be gratuitous, the mules, the wagons and the escort, so all would be clear profit."

Your letter of July 28 was the first which brought to Paris the news of the new ratification of the Prim-Doblado treaty. I immediately prepared an article to show the able conduct of Mr. DE SALIGNY as compared with that of PRIM. In order to create as favorable impression as I could in public opinion regarding this Minister so useful to the House. The *Patrie* inserted it the same afternoon, and the article, as the papers were without any news whatever, created a great effect. The Spanish papers have attempted to refute it, but little by little the confirmation arrived from all sides, and now there is on the part of all the papers, particularly the Spanish, an universal murmur regarding the incapacity of PRIM. The credit of SALIGNY has been raised in proportion, and it is also to be noticed that opinion has very much modified its views, for seeing the manner in which JUAREZ has treated his colleagues, causes justice to be done to his prevision and sagacity.

There exists in London, as I have been informed by Mr. DE CH——, a company which has been organized to open the transit route by way of the lakes Nicaraugua and Leon; you will, without doubt, know of it; he has not been able to give me many details, as he only knows of it through the fact that some two months ago propositions were made to his friend, Prince LUCIEN MURAT, offering him the Presidency. This latter consulted the Emperor, and I believe has refused it. Mr. DE RECHEVEUR, who is somewhat hasty, has confounded it with Tehuantepec, and has led Mr. DE CH—— into an error, which I will correct when I have chance to speak with him, and I will get all the further news I can with reference to the affair, and communicate it to you. Unfortunately, my studies occupy me very much, and, as notwithstanding the care I take, I am prohibited going out on foot, I dislike to risk the public vehicles in my feeble state. Father combats the project of Nicaragua in a memoir which he has sent to the Duke with reference to Tehuantepec, using the arguments of RAISS, RICHTOFFEN, HUMBOLDT, FOSSEY, and derived from his own knowledge of the subject; but I believe the Emperor is set in his opinion.

When he was in the fortress of Ham, in 1842, he occupied himself with the project by way of Nicaragua, and he has himself written a book upon the subject which has been printed, and is still in circulation.

At that time M. CASTILLON, sent by the States of Panama and Honduras to demand the protection of LOUIS PHILLIPE, because connected with LOUIS NAPOLEON, and after returning to his country, maintained a correspondence with him, which has also been printed, in which it is seen that the Prince agreed with him with regard to the point of departure for the execution of this work, for which the consent of the authorities was obtained.

Nothing has appeared and nothing will appear, I am sure, from the memoir of PAYNO. Don RAMON PACHECO has arrived at last at London, on the 12th of September, after a journey full of peril; there he stays, and will stay, God knows how long, letting JUAREZ drop whenever he pleases. Mr. DE G. has made strong efforts to induce him to change his opinions, and to let matters rest without action, for which purpose he will have a conversation with him before he has commenced any steps.

I have requested Mr. MAGNIN, who knows everything and understands everything as only he can, to watch his arrival. I have added that he should proceed in his own name, so that D. RAMON PACHECO will not be two hours in Paris before receiving a visit from M. DE G——; and, if he brings the memoir of PAYNO, care will be taken that he lets it sleep. For the rest, the Director of the Press will not let it appear. These gentlemen are always of the opinion, as I have before told you, that it would be imprudent to publish anything with reference to the affair of the bonds before they are recognized—above all, while attacks are made in any point. The Liberal Press is very powerful, and only too ready to take up any scandal, and they would be running over with calumnies.

Your act of naturalization should be in the hands of Mr. DE SALIGNY. It has been sent to Mr. DELON, his Secretary, according to the inventory of the papers of M. DE P——, in Vera Cruz, and not brought here. On this account I will send you a new copy of the Bulletin of Laws, believing it may be of use.

Father does not write to you by this mail, as he has nothing of importance to communicate. He desires me to assure you of his affectionate remembrance, and to beg that you will send him the details of the other reclamations, apart from the Bonds, that latter having already been sent. These gentlemen have not abandoned the idea of discounting by the house of the drafts of the army; but they wait for the situation to clear up a little, and the relations of the house to become more established, as well as a certain amounts of funds procured.

No one will continue the house of SUBERVIELLE: it is dead, and will not be replaced. Mr. MAGUIRE has told me that he has seen the inventory, and that it amounts to 600,000—all recently paid.

Adieu, my dear uncle. I hope that my letter will follow and not proceed the French in Mexico. Dispose of me for everything.

Your affectionate nephew,
LUIS ELSESSER.

PORENTRUI, Sept. 3, 1862.

MY DEAR XR.: Our friends are desirous that everything sent to the house should go under cover to you. You will have, therefore, to give verbal instructions to your uncle, as well as have him instruct you in our affairs and his. Notwithstanding none of our letters have afforded ground for the publications of the "Siglo XIX" of Mexico, too much prudence cannot be exercised. Your letters of the 28th of July, and those of your uncle have been received. Louis, who is in Paris, is the only one who has been able to reply by the same mail, and he has given very grave news to M. J. I believe that I have said to you that, of all the projects with which he has been occupied, there is only one that is possible of realization for the present, and that is to give drafts upon Paris for the army in exchange for the sums paid out to them there; upon this an exchance can be made, and we can divide the profits.

I have told Louis to mention this, and I will myself take charge of the affair, the more readily as I am informed very large sums will not be necessary. I believe that if, upon the entry of the French, the house recovers its credit, that this arrangement can be carried out.

With reference to all the other projects, with which for the lack of something better we have occupied ourselves so long, I do not see any necessity to dwell upon them for the present, and I have already stated my reasons, because in the state of suffering in which our creditors are, nothing can be done but to procure means to satisfy their clamor. Mr. JECKER has spoken to me of his mines, of the future reserved to CATORCE, TRASCO and, I believe, SANTA ANNA.

Pray Heaven we may find a vita grande there. Yesterday I was thinking of this, and this is why it was suggested. I went to Montevri with CH——, and saw the excavations in which QUIQUERES and the Abbot VAUTREY have found many coins, pieces of Celtic patchets of stone, locks, &c., &c. CH—— wished to make an essay, and searched for a pick in the farm-house, which, between ourselves, was in such a state of poverty as to appear most disgusting. We dug in the south angle, near the fort, finding ash stones, scoria, tiles, &c., &c. Finally, after much useless labor, I proposed that we should go down and select one of the numerous aperatures where excavations had already been made, and continue sinking it deeper. We selected the largest as that which had probably given the best results, otherwise it would have been speedily abandoned, like the smaller ones we saw here and there. After some effort CH—— found a coin, the marks on which were perfect; Victory on the one side, and Cæsar, very large-nosed on the other. Also, pieces of wood of cerfs, of clans, keys, instruments of stone, &c., &c. The rain then commenced and we had to return, coming back in a cart as far as Eremont. Immediately on our arrival we washed the coin from the earth which covered it, and washed it in clear water; but the stamp of the Emperor disappeared incontinently, and there was nothing left on the other side but a winged victory, very beautiful. M. VAUTREY had found an Elena, very beautiful, and I have her son Constantine, more beautiful still. But this is the moral: We lost four hours excavating in five or six pits, and in making a new one, when suddenly a simple reasoning conducted us to works more extensive, which we enlarged still further, saving to ourselves, is there any reason why we should not continue the vein—if it has been good for others, it will be for us.

Carsi is not a Rognon. I am sure that if we return there we shall discover more coins, and perhaps other things. The soil has been extensively removed in various places; the 500 francs given by NAPOLEON to the Abbot have been expended, and new efforts will be necessary to continue. CH—— was persevering, and did not wish to return with empty hands, like the fisherman, who has gone all day without good luck, and that, &c., &c.

Oh! if we could only in this manner find a vein in our mines.

I can say to you that, in my judgment, if the house had got the real estate of Mr. DE —— for half a million of francs and 50,000 francs of rent, its situation near Chapultepec would have enabled us to dispose of it without great loss. LUIS labors hard for the house, and with good success, I think. I do not believe there has been any indiscretion. Since its beginning, according to the Memoir of OCHOUERA, the causes of so great a protection to a Swiss should have been investigated, and, as in Mexico, everything is done with money, a thousand conjectures have been formed. When the army which the people of JUAREZ have convinced that our house is the cause of the war shall see the tricolor flag floating over the towers of Mexico, they will no longer hate us, for the country is rich and beautiful, and the army must have suffered much, confined in Orizaba.

If SALIGNY knows how to manage with FOREY, who is a bear, all will go well; but I fear some pique, and this is why it is necessary that the affair should terminate speedily, even if some concession has to be made. This is the opinion of Mr. DE CH—E, who has not yet returned here, but we could very easily return by St. Nazaire. LUIS, who has frequent intercourse with him, looks upon its seriously.

I have received a draft of 1,500 francs—in all 5,500 francs—after a thousand efforts. According to your advice, I have opened an account, and put down everything, as well as my expenses, etc. This will aid me in sustaining LUIS, who will speak to you of his projects of going to Pontgiband, the only mines of all-

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ver in France. He will also furnish ideas, and ask your opinion in reference to it.

I have delivered a letter from CASIMIRO for EUGENIO ALLES DE CHEVARDIER, and have forwarded another by Southampton on the 24 September.

Our enemies disappear—SUBERVIELLE, ESCANDON, IRIARTE, ACEDUNDY, have not how many remain, and how determined? Deprived of the support of SOUBERVIELLE and of ESCANDON, the famous LABADIE will fall perhaps. He is not by any means the least evil, according to the correspondence he maintains with Paris. He is the man of the Consul-General M——.

LUIS has already given you the descriptive portrait of FOREY, who will be a species of dictator. If M. FA. has influence over S——y, it is necessary that he should urge him to be very moderate, and to draw FOREY gradually over to his opinion, yielding in case of necessity, because this man will be imbued with the prejudice which exists against us in the army.

In fact, JUAREZ is not so dull of comprehension as our relative thinks; he has made use of a great lever—the Press; he has availed himself of WYKE; has maintained agents in Paris, in the army, &c., &c., with the money he has raised, and all this to get rid of us. His interest councils him to make it appear that all rests upon us, and that without us all could be arranged, and they have believed it. Forty-five thousand men and 30 vessels-of-war ought to make them now understand that we are not even a plausible pretext. They should think of the United States, of the protectorate of Mexico, of colonization. Truly, WYKE with his intrigues has brought a terrible storm upon that country. If he could have foreseen it! In my judgment he has lost the end he proposed in getting rid of PRIM. He is a very smart diplomat, but not as astute as JUAREZ.

This has caused much pleasure to the Duke. Do not be uneasy. I have always thought that he feared for the French interests connected with the house through M. J. and friends. I think only of your uncle and you. Let us give thanks to Providence, the honr of decision has sounded. Good or bad, it is better than delay. Courage, therefore; impart it to EUGENIO, and do not complain so much, at the same time do not go to the extreme of optimism of your other cousin.

Say to Mr. JECKER that I continue doing everything I can, and that his creditors remain patient in the hope that we are on the eve of a speedy solution. How much that dear relative must have suffered for, and now he only labors to pay his debts, as I have proclaimed everywhere.

Those gentlemen think it is still not desirable to make any publications.

A thousand affectionate expressions from all your family and from your brother.

The Recent Government Frauds—Interesting Developments.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

It will be remembered that, a few days ago, the daily papers contained an account of the arrest of Mr. Solomon KOHNSTAM and a Mr. TRACEY, who were charged with defrauding the Government to a large extent. The fact of the arrest and the incarceration of the culprits in Fort Lafayette was duly mentioned, and there the matter ended.

We have taken some means to investigate the subject, and are enabled to lay before the readers of the *Argus* the following interesting facts:

In July, 1861, the General Government established a disbursing and recruiting office in this city, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. SACKETT. At that time the regulations provided that subsistence should be allowed to full regiments only. As the necessity for men increased, this regulation was modified to allow the subsistence and mustering in of men by companies, and subsequently individually. The recruiting officers made out their bills for subsistence and transportation furnished by them, which were regularly audited by Col. SACKETT, and if approved, a check was drawn for the amount on the United States Sub-Treasury, which was paid to the recruiting officer.

Thus far things worked smoothly, all bills were promptly audited and promptly paid. At length, the money placed at the disposal of Col. SACKETT gave out, and a number of bills